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31 October 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2173

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KENYANS REPORTEDLY DETAINED AT MILITARY BASE IN UGANDA

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 7 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] ABOUT 1,200 Kenyans are said to be detained at a military base in Uganda.

According to a Kenyan ex-police officer in the Uganda Police Force, Mr. Paulus Othman, Tanzanian soldiers manning a road block at Mugamaga military barracks, a few miles from Jinja, arrested Kenyans who tried to pass through the military town on their way to Kampala.

In Busia yesterday he said that a former colleague had saved him from capture after pleading with Tanzanian soldiers to set him free.

He said that his old police friend told him that there were about 250 Kenyan men, women and children in different cells and the barracks. Their identification documents had been taken away from them.

Meanwhile three Kenyan trader drivers who managed to

escape from Ugandan police cells and crossed to Kenya at Busia on September 25 narrated their story to SUNDAY NATION.

CNO: 4420

RHODESIAN ATTACKS CUT HEAVILY INTO MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg. In their three-day sweep through the Limpopo Valley in early September, Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops appear to have done more damage to Mozambique's frail agricultural and economic infrastructure than to the ZANU terrorists they set out to attack.

At the end of the three-day raid a Combined Operations Headquarters spokesman in Salisbury said it was carried out to pre-empt a major attack on Zimbabwe Rhodesia by ZANU and Frelimo forces.

The spokesman said targets of strategic importance had been destroyed and made a "conservative" estimate of 300 terrorists and Frelimo troops killed.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia lost 17 soldiers, its worst admitted loss in any single action in the war.

Fragile

After seven days in Mozambique I was left with little doubt that, while the raid may have been intended to disrupt an attack its main effect was to destroy much of the transport system of the Gaza Province, Mozambique's breadbasket.

Mozambican officials and Western diplomats say the attacks were intended to weaken the grip of the Frelimo Government by shattering its fragile economic and agricultural set-up.

The intention was, they believe, to stop Mozambique supporting terrorists.

ZANU's camps are believed to be situated more towards the north and, officials point out, with their fatal attraction for raiding Zimbabwe Rhodesians, Mozambique would not want them in as sensitive an area as Gaza.

Even before the raids food shortages and lack of transport were major problems. Now the position is worse.

Officials say the September raids were carried out for the same reason as attacks by an organisation calling itself the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which they claim is based in Salisbury and Lisbon and is sponsored by the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government.

Diplomatic sources say the movement's attacks are worrying Frelimo but are not likely to be taken much further because the organisation lacks support.

It also became obvious after talking to medical personnel, including British and Italian doctors, and diplomats that many of the casualties were civilians. Some of them were women and children.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops came down the fertile Limpopo Valley in helicopters supported by jet fighters.

Probably the most vulnerable area in Mozambique, Gaza Province has for years provided much of the nation's food.

Most of the Frelimo Government's efforts at overcoming the country's near-critical food shortage are concentrated there and existing agricultural schemes are being expanded with foreign aid and technical help.

Doctors who travelled widely through Mozambique during national vaccination campaigns say they are certain ZANU terrorists had no bases or refugee camps anywhere near Chokwe.

They also say there were few Frelimo troops in the area when the Zimbabwe Rhodesians arrived. Most of those who were there were guarding the dam and bridges at nearby Aldeia da Barragem.

Most of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian casualties occurred when two Frelimo soldiers on guard at an irrigation canal at Aldeia da Barragem used an RPG-7 rocket launcher to shoot down a helicopter.

Western diplomats believed the Zimbabwe Rhodesians were surprised at the amount of resistance they encountered.

This might explain why the attackers did not make a clean sweep of the Limpopo bridges by demolishing the large one at ai-Xai near the coast.

Several burnt-out and rusting Frelimo forces' trucks are lying at a depot at Aldeia da Barragem near the remains of the helicopter in which 13 Zimbabwe Rhodesians, including rugby star Leroy Duberley, died. Only the pilot is believed to have escaped.

According to Frelimo troops on guard there this week another helicopter landed and picked up the pilot.

Frelimo officially says eight of its soldiers died near Chokwe though doctors treated at least 20 more wounded.

They are believed to have suffered more casualties further up the valley.

#### Broken Leg

The Italian district medical officer at Chokwe, Dr Gianni Murzi, operated almost continuously for 18 hours on victims of the raid.

At least one Frelimo soldier had a broken leg splinted by Zimbabwe Rhodesian medics and nurses said they found some of the wounded had their injuries dressed by the invading troops.

It will take time to work out how serious an effect the raids will have on Mozambique's agricultural and transport infrastructure.

At Aldeia da Barragem the road and rail bridges run alongside and above a large dam. The Zimbabwe Rhodesians cut both of these bridges without breaking the dam although they did damage a sluice gate.

This damage to the dam will mean about 25 percent less water is available to irrigate the new rice crop.

Had the dam been destroyed, as some locals feared, the damage to the lower Limpopo Valley could have been catastrophic.

The raiders also did not appear to have tried to destroy crops in the fields.

CSO: 4420

KAGERA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT, EXAMPLE OF COOPERATION

[Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 10 Oct 79 p 6]

[Editorial: "Our Opinions"]

[Text] The four member countries of the development authority of the Kagera River Valley will meet in Paris next week along with some European countries and the United States and some international organizations which have indicated intentions to assist in various projects to develop this river valley.

The countries which are members of this authority are Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Uganda has already stated that it will join this authority. The countries which have indicated intentions of providing aid are France, England, Belgium, Sweden, Italy and the United States. The international organizations concerned are the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Program [UNDP].

The coming meeting in Paris follows the meeting held in Bujumbura, Burundi last week, during which the member countries of the authority agreed to have a common position when they meet with those who have indicated intentions of providing aid during this meeting. This is as it should be.

At the meeting in Paris, recommendations concerning various projects prepared by this authority will be presented and discussed. Projects which have already been prepared are the irrigation of fields, the construction of roads, and the construction of a technical school in Madini.

Other projects of great significance are the construction of the railroad from Arusha to Musoma on Lake Victoria. This railroad will make less expensive and speed up transport among Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania by connecting with the railroad from Arusha to the port of Tanga. Along with this railroad, there are projects for producing electric power in the marshes of Rusumo for use in projects which will be carried out in that valley and for use in cities in the neighboring countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania.



It is clear that the whole project relating to that valley is major and important for all the countries concerned. The importance of this program does not permit one country alone, in view of our poverty, to take significant and useful steps to begin these projects, which require considerable money, modern equipment and high quality expertise.

During many international meetings, including the OAU, the topic of cooperation in development projects is often stressed. Projects of the Kagera Valley program will be one of the good examples of cooperation among African countries.

Thus, the development of the Kagera Valley is only one of many programs which should be set in motion by cooperation among these neighboring countries. There is a great possibility of working out programs and projects of this or another kind for the development of these countries.

As the Swahili people say: "A single finger does not kill a louse." Without cooperation, mutual aid, exchanges of views, and using our capital for cooperation, the development of our countries will take a long time.

Thus, the next meeting in Paris will have considerable significance for the development of our countries. But a matter of more significance is that cooperation which is being shown by these four countries of East Africa: because cooperation is the basis of rapid development for one country or for a group of countries which agree to cooperate.

CSO: 4407

# SOUTH AFRICA BUILDING AIRPORT COMPLEX IN CAPE VERDE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Oct 79 p 13

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is building a multimillion rand airport terminal complex on Ilha do Sal in the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of West Africa.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for Transport, Mr A B Eksteen.

He said the complex was being built by the Railways and was being "handled" by the department's general manager, Dr Kobus Loubser.

It is learnt that a deal with the Cape Verde government — which obtained its independence from Portugal in 1975 — was negotiated by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

But the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he was not prepared to discuss the matter as "this doesn't fall directly under my department".

Overseas sources said this week that South Africa started its negotiations to build the airport complex about a year ago when it appeared that Spain might bow to pressure from the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) to withdraw landing rights at Las Palmas for SAA flights to Europe.

South Africa decided that the airport at Ilha do Sal, which has been used for several years by flights to and from New York, was the best alternative.

But the facilities there are very limited, with only a rudimentary restaurant and a lounge for passengers in transit.

The new complex will include lounges, a restaurant, bars, shops and an hotel.

South Africa has been promised use of the facilities for a "medium-term" period, these sources say.

## Usage

At present the airport is used by Russian civilian Aeroflot aircraft, the Portuguese TAP regional airline, as well as aircraft of the local Verde Island operator.

In addition, Russian and Cuban military aircraft land there.

Six SAA Jumbo aircraft bound for America land at Ilha do Sal each week and this number will increase to eight in December.

Four SAA flights en route to Europe land at Las Palmas airport each week.

South Africa's special performance Boeings could fly to both America and Europe without refuelling, but the payload would be reduced.

The first 3P Boeing delivered to SAA flew non-stop from Seattle on the American West Coast to Cape Town.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**TOGO PROTEST AGAINST GHANA**--The Togolese Government has protested against indiscriminate shooting by Ghanaian Border Guards, reported GNA. A delegation of senior Togolese officials handed a note to Ghana's Ambassador in Lome, Col. C. D. Benni, protesting against an incident in which Border Guards shot dead the Lome-based Cameroonian musician, Samuel Basugla. The protest note called on Ghanaian authorities to educate their Border Guards so as to ensure peace and unity between the two countries. According to Ghanaian police sources, M. Basugla arrived at the border from the Togolese side and when challenged by border guards, he took to his heels. A guard fired two warning shots, then shot the man dead. One Madan Dede Kaka was hit by a stray bullet and sent to Lome Government Hospital. Border guards had recently been ordered to shoot smugglers on sight. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 p 1866]

**ZAMBIAN SOLDIERS FLY TO PROTECT BRIDGES**--Zambian army engineers were dispatched to the destroyed Chambeshi river rail and road bridges yesterday, while Government officials sought ways to lighten the impact of the loss of the critical route to Tanzania ports, reports Iana-AP. The Zambian Government has accused Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos of planting the explosives which severed the Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia railway about 700 km north of Lusaka. Salisbury officials have declined to comment on the charges. The Tazara railway carried about 40 percent of Zambia's freight, and repairs are expected to take at least one month. One plan under consideration by the Zambians was to set up land shuttles from the Tazara to the main road leading to Tanzania. The raid came at a time Zambia faces an acute shortage of maize, the Zambian staple. The landlocked nation's other route, through Rhodesia to South African ports, is already operating at full capacity carrying imports of maize and fertiliser and exports of copper. Diplomats here said the severance of the northern link may force Zambia to ask Zimbabwe Rhodesia to reopen two more road and rail routes. The Zambian-Zimbabwe Rhodesian border was closed in 1973, and reopened at one point last year to enable southern-bound cargo to reach South African ports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 79 p 1]

## FUTURE MAY BE IN DOUBT FOLLOWING NETO'S DEATH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Oct 79 p 14

[Excerpts] WINDHOEK: A bulletin of the All African Press Service said in an article that the death of Angola's President Neto could not have been more unexpected. Nearly 36 hours after his death was announced, Angolan authorities were still puzzling how to announce the news to the nation in order to achieve maximum effect, but create minimum uncertainty.

And when the announcement was made over Radio Luanda, the article continued, many people in Luanda stayed away from work, ostensibly to mourn their leader, but many observers knew better.

For Angola, a deeply divided country, and for the MPLA, a party with a long history of fratricidal infighting, the death of Dr Neto may mean the opening of underlying schisms, within Angola's political system. These have boiled over from time to time.

The presence of Dr Neto, a veteran politician and widely respected intellectual on Angola's nascent political scene served as a major unifying force between several opposing groups, namely, the more radical and leftist fringe of the popular front movement for liberation of Angola (MPLA)

and the more moderate wing. He also countered the long felt belief that the MPLA was an intellectual organisation mainly for the assimilated Angolans who are in the main, mulatto (of mixed race). Very few blacks had any appreciable level of education to be considered as intellectuals in order to join the party. Dr Neto, a medical practitioner, was one of the lucky few.

## BROAD-BASED SUPPORT

The article in APS continued to say that the MPLA through the determined and personal efforts of Dr Neto, managed to a great extent to rid itself of the latter label and to obtain broad based support among more ordinary Angolans and was able to penetrate the south which is predominantly Ovimbundu - the stock of guerrilla leader, Jonas Savimbi.

Many analysts of Angola suggest that the presence of Dr Neto, a long-standing freedom fighter, has gone a long way to make the MPLA and therefore the Cuban presence in Angola, more acceptable.

The country remains highly dependent on the Soviet Union and Cuba for its essential commodities, including foodstuffs.

In 1976 the Government nationalised agricultural enterprises, coffee corporations and other businesses whose owners had fled from the civil war. The most serious problem has been in the secondary and tertiary sectors where most industries have ground to a halt and due to Angola's marxist policies most investors have been wary of risking capital to re-establish industries. As a result most commodities are in short supply. The lack of foreign exchange makes it difficult for them to import them from other sources.

It was partly due to this situation that President Neto decided in the last few months to shift the emphasis from purvichal socialism to practical relations with the west, especially in the field of oil exploitation.

However, all practical policy directives by President Neto recently, have attempted to temper Marxist radicalism with realism, especially in view of the serious economic problem - the war ravaged Angola finds itself in.

It has been realised that the vast economic wealth can only be tapped if suitable conditions exist and that entails providing security which in the case of Angola means the presence of the 19 000 Cuban soldiers. Despite the presence of Cuban soldiers and Soviet advisers, Neto was able to launch bold political initiatives which were sometimes contrary to the orthodox Marxist-Leninist line, because of his rich political background. Whether his replacement will command the same respect to deviate from the "norm" remains to be seen.

#### SEEK TO CAPITALISE

What is obvious however, is the fact that old hands at Angola's politics, namely Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto, will seek to capitalise on the absence of Neto to improve on their present gains.

Dr Savimbi who is leading a guerrilla war in the south, has in the past few months broadened his international frolic. He has flown out of bush hideouts to meet his supporters in Europe, the middle East and inside Africa. Recently he visited Portugal.

Unita is said to have es-

tablished offices in Dakar, Paris, London, Brussels, Geneva and Bonn - in addition to Dr Savimbi's personal contact with some African heads of state.

Holden Roberto is reported to have offices in Zaire and Europe.

#### POSES A THREAT

But charismatic Savimbi poses a threat to the new regime. He is supposed to have top allies within the top ranks of the MPLA leadership, a manifestation of which was the 1977 coup attempt, reliably, lead by pro-Savimbi members of the political bureau.

President Neto's death therefore leaves Angola with a grim profile. The Utopian socialist state he planned to build stands on the verge of a serious watershed.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FRENCH NEWSMAN BANISHED--Agence France-Presse journalist Jean-Francois Levin has been barred from re-entering Angola following his coverage of the recent funeral of President Agostinho Neto, a Government statement said in Luanda. The statement, signed by the secretary of the central committee of the MPLA--Labour Party, Lucio Lara, said that a report by Lisbon-based Mr. Leven on relations between Angola and the Soviet Union was "sensationalist and reactionary". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 p 1868]

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

FUEL IMPORTS INCREASE--Cameroun has undertaken work to expand its chief port of Douala-Bonaberi in order to handle increasing demand for imports, and especially of fuel which represented more than one-quarter of the 2,004,233 metric tons entering Douala port in 1978. Cameroun's consumption of imported fuel this year is expected to reach a total of some 620,000 metric tons reflecting steady growth of demand from the 552,308 tons imported in 1978 and the 486,998 tons of the previous year. The growth in demand stems largely from an increase in the number of vehicles in service in the country, expansion of the construction industry and the undertaking of a number of development projects--all factors indicative of major economic activity. In the chemical products sector, fertiliser imports rose dramatically, almost doubling from 53,592 tons in 1977 to 101,980 tons in 1978. Local officials point out, however, that the increase is attributable to the fact that the SOCAME Company did not operate last year and that there was no local production of chemical products. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Oct 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

## LEBANESE COMMUNITY REGRETS ABSENCE OF GENUINE DIALOG

Libreville L'UNION in French 28 Aug 79 p 5

[Excerpts] It will be recalled that the political bureau of the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party] at its most recent meeting studied the activities of Syro-Lebanese nationals resident in Gabon. The members of the Association of Lebanese in Gabon met on Wednesday 8 August in the Louis district of Libreville to discuss the comments made by the political bureau.

We should at the outset emphasize that the Lebanese were not very surprised at the comments of the political bureau, for--in the words of Ibrahim Farran, president of the Association of Lebanese in Gabon--"since we are part of the Gabonese population we always expect our actions to be evaluated by the supreme organs of the nation."

Speaking of the concern of the authorities with respect to employment of Gabonese personnel, the association states that the majority of its co-workers are Gabonese, but that these workers have not been registered with the Ministry of Labor and the appropriate organs of the PDG.

In order to remedy this deficiency the association is drawing up lists of employment opportunities and has already contacted the Libreville vocational training center, which has assigned it three workers.

A committee of seven has been formed to deal with the subject of investments. Acting as an intermediary between the Gabonese authorities and the Syro-Lebanese community, the committee will coordinate the activities of the Lebanese businessmen, who will invest to the limit of their ability in such sectors as are stipulated by the Gabonese Government.

Ibrahim Farran thanked Gabon for its hospitality, but expressed regret at the absence of genuine and continuing dialog between the Gabonese authorities and the Association of Lebanese in Gabon. He said he believed such a dialog would be an indispensable tool for both parties.

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## LIMANN ON CONTINUED 'HOUSECLEANING,' REVOLUTIONARY COURTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 pp 1838, 1839

[Text] The impression one gets from a close encounter with President Hilla Limann of Ghana is of a lively and humorous mind, which is not what comes across from his somewhat colourless public performances. He is a most informal man, softly-spoken (to the extent that it is sometimes difficult to follow what he is saying), frank in his answers and frankly saying he would not answer certain questions, without pretentiousness but with great dignity. One comes away charmed, but also aware of the possibility of strength beneath the gentleness.

The President received a small group of journalists from the foreign press at the Castle in Accra. He welcomed us to Ghana and apologised for any difficulties we might have had in gaining information. "It will take some time before we find our feet." He added, however, "I believe in open government, based on democracy at all levels." He said the press had a big role to play, and he hoped we would be constructive and responsible, not basing our reports and conceptions on out-of-date models. He recalled that on his first visit to Britain telling a child that he came from the Cold Coast. "Ah, lions and leopards," was the child's reaction, and she was most disappointed to learn that the young Dr. Limann had never seen a lion or a leopard.

Asked about how the government planned to restore discipline to the army, the President replied: "By intensive training and retraining programmes. The impression I have is that the army has been denied these training programmes in the immediate past. I believe they are anxious to go back to an active military life, and the government will do everything it can to help." As a specific instance, he said the skills of the army engineers would be used to build new bridges.

In answer to a question about the scars that might be left by the arrests and mistreatment that junior ranks had handed out to their officers, the President said, "Every revolution leaves scars. This was described as a spontaneous uprising, but it was bound to leave scars." He suggested that in time they might heal.

Replying to a question about whether he would continue the process of house-cleaning, the President said that house-cleaning did not necessarily imply trials. It was a long process. It was necessary to deal with the whole problem of values, teaching ethics in schools, beginning in class one, until the ideas of a whole generation had been changed. There was a need, of course, for the tracking down of wrong-doers, but the President remarked that there was no provision in the Ghanaian constitution for taking away a person's liberty except by due process of law.

A journalist talked about "revolutionary courts", and the President replied sharply: "We are not a revolutionary government, except in the sense that we have the support of the masses. Everyone will be involved in the checking of wrong-doing."

Referring to the tribunal under Mr. Justice I. K. Abban that the AFRC had appointed to supervise the continuation of housecleaning and perhaps hear appeals, the President suggested that this might prove to be the beginning of the "ombudsman" provisions of the constitution. "By coincidence--or by mid-reading--this was just the man I had in mind for such a post," he said.

I asked if there were plans for the publication of the proceedings--the charges and the evidence--at the secret trials by "people's courts", particularly those that led to death sentences. "There are such plans," the President said emphatically. "I asked the same question some time ago and I was assured that they would be published."

There were several questions about the economy. He said that once stability had been re-established he was sure investments would flow again. Negotiations with the IMF were to be reopened. He hoped for aid from Britain. Looking at his own background, I asked whether he leaned more towards the socialist traditions of Kwame Nkrumah or towards the more orthodox economics he may have learnt at the London School of Economics. "I lean both ways," he said laughing, and went on to point out that the LSE had its socialist traditions too. More seriously, he said he took a pragmatic view of these things: he would pursue whatever policies were best for Ghana.

He admitted in answer to another question that there had been serious faults of economic planning in the past. The entire bureau of statistics needed reform. It was essential that there should be a census next year. The necessary data were often not available for proper economic planning. He hoped his combining of the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning would make for more efficiency: there had been times when they had seemed to be competing against each other rather than co-operating.

I asked whether the inclusion of Mr. Harry Sawyer in his government indicated that there was a working agreement with the UNC in parliament to ensure that his legislative programme was passed without difficulty. There was no agreement on paper, he said. Mr. Sawyer had been chosen because he personally was convinced he was a suitable man for the position. But he hoped the appointment would lead to co-operation.

COCOA FIGURES SHOW SATISFACTORY IMPROVEMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 p 1856

[Text] Mr. Dwame Pianim, chief executive of the now defunct Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, has reported that he expects total purchases during the mid-crop buying season, which ended ten days ago, to add up to at least 13,000 tonnes, which would be better than 50 percent higher than for the past two seasons. (The final figure was 14,450 tonnes.)

Mr. Pianim attributed the improved figures to effective policing of Ghana's borders with Togo and the Ivory Coast, a higher producer price now paid to Ghanaian farmers, and good weather.

Mid-crop purchases in the Volta region, which borders Togo, are reported to have gone up from 55 tonnes last season to more than 700 tonnes this year.

Both the Ivory Coast and Togo benefited from large-scale smuggling in recent years. This had cost Ghana more than 50,000 tonnes of cocoa a year.

Mr. Pianim has also said that he expects the purchase in the forthcoming main crop season--it opens this week--to top last year's low 250,000 tonnes.

Rumours of some shortage of supplies from West Africa and the weakness of sterling have helped cocoa prices in London recently, though some buyer resistance has appeared. At the middle of last week December contracts were above £1,540 and there was a steady upwards progression thereafter, going above £1,600 for September next year and approaching £1,700 for March 1981.

The conference to negotiate a new International Cocoa Agreement will be held in Geneva from November 19-30. It will be the third attempt this year.

CSO: 4420



## FINAL DENOUEMENT IN AIRWAYS OFFICIALS' SCANDAL

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 pp 1865, 1866

[Text] A statement signed by Major Joe Ayin for the AFRC chairman and issued on September 24 terminated the appointments of four top Ghana Airways officials for "gross incompetence and dereliction of duty". They are: Grp-Capt. J. O. Koranteng, former managing director; Mr. Anthony Mends, former commercial manager; Mr. Samuel San, former assistant commercial manager; and Mr. D. A. Gyimah, former acting chief accountant. The statement also terminated the appointments of Miss Veronica A. Adika and Mrs. Danso Manu, both of the foreign department of Ghana Commercial Bank, also for the same charges. The Ghana Airways Corporation was directed to recover \$660,000, and the Commercial Bank to recover £66,000 it transferred in excess of the \$660,000 it had been instructed to transfer and to reimburse the Airways accordingly. The statement added that the officials concerned were still entitled to their severance allowances.

This is the latest development of a strange story which began late last year with sensational reports of a "\$715,000 deal" with Caledonian Airlines of Beirut. As reported in WEST AFRICA of April 23 this year, the four men categorically denied the charges (which were again publicised in an SMC press statement on a non-existent SMC White Paper), and an inquiry by Mr. Boakye-Dartey (Accra deputy police commissioner who has been retired from the service) seemed to exonerate them from corruption charges. After June 4, the AFRC at one stage repeated the original charges against the men, then retracted them, again publicly. And the final twist in this last-minute dishonourable dismissal.

CSO: 4420



## LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE DISMISSED, RETIRED, PROSECUTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 p 1866

[Text] Twelve senior police officers have been dismissed with immediate effect, 14 others have been retired, and six others are to be prosecuted according to recommendations made by a committee appointed by the AFRC to investigate disturbances in the police force. Those dismissed are: Mr. P. K. Agbenku, chief superintendent; Mr. J. R. Onai, deputy superintendent; Mr. L. Sikpi, deputy superintendent; Mr. L. A. Larney, superintendent; Mr. R. A. Tagoe, assistant commissioner; Mr. Kofi Quarney, deputy commissioner; Mr. Mama Seidu, assistant commissioner; Mr. J. Asahene, deputy superintendent; Mr. H. O. Achiampong, chief superintendent; Mr. A. Achiampong, assistant commissioner; Mr. J. K. Owusu, chief superintendent (forensic); and Mr. P. K. Brown, superintendent.

Those retired are: Mr. P. Boakye-Dartey, deputy commissioner; Mr. C. M. Burgesson, assistant commissioner; Mr. E. M. Bonsu, deputy superintendent; Mr. J. T. Quarshie, assistant commissioner; Mr. S. M. K. Donkor, superintendent; Mr. A. A. Nyamekye, superintendent; Mr. F. J. K. Ayivor-Vieira, superintendent; Mr. B. A. Geyevu, superintendent; Lt.-Col. H. H. Sintim-Aboagye, assistant commissioner; Mr. A. Bawku, superintendent; Miss Margaret S. Darkwa, assistant commissioner; Mr. M. K. Adusah, assistant commissioner; Mr. J. K. Essiaw, deputy superintendent; and Mr. P. K. Azaglo, constable class one.

Those to be prosecuted are Mr. S. N. Badu, assistant commissioner; Mr. H. E. Boadu, deputy superintendent; Mr. J. T. A. Deh, assistant superintendent; Mr. R. N. Kotoku, chief inspector; Mr. S. K. Hammond, chief inspector; and Mr. Mark Koomson, constable class one. The committee was appointed by the AFRC after disturbances among police rank and file in Sunyani and Kumasi and submissions of several petitions and resolutions from them to the AFRC.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**FOREIGN EXPERTS NEEDED**—President Hilla Limann has said that his government would not nationalise foreign enterprises. "Our economy is now in a mess and there is a need for rigid control of import programmes", the President said at a news conference in Accra. According to agency reports, he also declared that the government would need foreign experts to help it plan its new economic programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 p 1866]

**POLICE PROTEST STRIKE**—The Police Force has launched a national strike in protest against alleged attacks by soldiers in which one inspector was said to have died. According to agency reports, a police source in Accra said the trouble broke out in Sekondi-Takoradi when police arrested the driver of a vehicle carrying soldiers' wives. It was alleged that soldiers then attacked policemen injuring at least 18 and causing fatal injury to one inspector. Some policemen were said to have been detained in military barracks. GNA reported that when journalists went to Police Headquarters in Accra, GNA and Ghana Broadcasting Corporation reporters were attacked by policemen, and one television cameraman was beaten up and had his camera equipment seized. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Oct 79 p 1866]

CSO: 4420

FAST-WEST COLD WAR STILL BEING FOUGHT IN AFRICA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THOUGH the Kremlin's offer to pull out 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from East Germany in the next year is likely to be discussed by many political analysts for a long time to come, the fact remains that it will have very little effect on the overall Soviet military strength in Eastern Europe or the rest of the world.

As observers compare military statistics to determine which of the two Super Powers is mightier, world peace is being threatened by their increased military presence in areas which would rather be left out in the East-West Cold War.

Naturally, the data on the number of Soviet or American troops abroad and the countries in which they serve, is never published; but we in Africa must be concerned about an increased presence of foreign troops on this continent where the Soviets, for example, are represented by the Cubans.

It is obvious that both the Super Powers consider the issue of their troops abroad as top military secret; but despite the secrecy, their military presence in Africa, and what they are supposed to achieve, are subjects of constant debate among African politicians.

With tens of thousands of Cubans involved in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and a dozen or so other states throughout the continent, it cannot be claimed that Africa is a trouble-free zone when it comes to East-West confrontation.

Since the Angolan War, in which Russian and Cuban forces achieved a decisive victory, every effort is being made by Western countries as well as anti-Marxist states in Africa to ensure that the Russians and Cubans do not establish a foothold in any other part of Africa.

In short, the East-West Cold War is being fought right here in Africa as shown in countries still struggling to achieve their independence, particularly Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Namibia.

Whereas Western interests in Namibia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia are not difficult to imagine, Moscow's propaganda makes no secret of Russia's ambition to establish pro-Russian states in the two countries. It can therefore be accurately concluded that the one aspect which delays independence for both Zimbabwe and Namibia is the manner in which leaders from the two countries seem to be divided along the East-West camps.

It is easy for independent African nations to claim that the East-West conflict, and particularly the political tug-of-war between Moscow and Washington, is not a concern of theirs; but a closer examination of how the Super Powers fight their wars and how they win friends and destroy those who do not support their cause, can easily convince anyone that neutrality is almost impossible.

The growing Soviet and American presence in the Indian Ocean, for instance, cannot be said to be contributing to any peace in this part of the world. Instead, it poses an ever-increasing threat of conflict between countries backed by the Super Powers. Russia's African successes have given its navy new opportunities of deployment both in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. The Angolan port of Luanda is said to be one of the best deep water anchorages in the south Atlantic, and was in fact used by Soviet ships to supply the MPLA during the Angolan civil war.

In Mozambique, which is increasingly improving friendship with Moscow, there are four excellent deep-water harbours at Maputo, Beira, Nacala and Porto Amelia. Soviet ships are known to have mapped Indian Ocean currents, apparently to determine where best to hide Soviet nuclear submarines.

While the rest of the world discusses the effect of the Soviet pledge to pull out 20,000 of her soldiers and 1,000 tanks from Eastern Europe we in Africa should be more concerned about the military presence of Super Powers on our continent.

## FULL TEXT OF KANU MANIFESTO PUBLISHED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 4, 35; 6 Oct 79 p 14

[Text]

### Chapter I THE PRINCIPLES Introduction

WHY does KANU produce an Election Manifesto?

Mainly, because when the people are asked for a mandate, they must be given a clear picture of the philosophy of the Party.

Also, so that the quality of candidates can be measured against challenges that the KANU Government will be determined to overcome.

But there are other purposes as well.

No Party can enter an Election, and no Government can take office, on the basis of vague ideas about objectives and responsibilities. This would be an affront to the people.

The mandate that KANU is seeking will be rooted in declared ideals and positive programmes.

Fundamentally, the KANU Government will do two things—

(1) achieve what the people want for the welfare and advancement of their families;

(2) safeguard and promote political rights and human freedoms of all Kenyans and their families.

These are ambitious objectives and heavy responsibilities. They need much thought and preparation, which—logically—can be broken down under various headings.

There are many more principles than those indicated here. However, the following are the key ones. Further, later sections of this Manifesto will look at strategies designed to put these principles into practice, and then outline a range of specific economic and social measures.

### Welfare of All Kenyans

The main purpose which inspires KANU is to banish from Kenya the past miseries of poverty and social hardship. Nation building is not an abstract idea.

We are concerned with people, with harnessing the skills and ambitions of all our people.

The Government will create more opportunities for people everywhere to move towards the dignity of self-reliance.

KANU believes that every family must have a stake in the national purpose.

Being able to strive for social improvement is the right of every family. This is what nation building means.

### Kenya's National Integrity

It is the most essential duty of any Government to preserve the integrity of the State. There are three aspects to this.

(i) There is defence of the nation against external aggressive threat. The KANU Government will meet this responsibility—

(a) by maintaining the Armed Forces and their Command structures in a full state of readiness, with constant concern for training, equipment and morale;

(ii) by adhering to the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU, while urging all other States to see the wisdom of so doing.

(b) There is defence of the nation against internal subversive threat. KANU will maintain unceasing vigilance in this regard and will sponsor any measures required—within the law—to subdue any attempt to undermine Kenya's stability.

(c) There is defence of the physical integrity of the nation

against environmental threats. Hazardous resources needed to sustain and enhance human life. The KANU Government will in future give increasing attention to environmental matters including promoting citizen understanding and participation in environmental programmes.

### Viable Constitutional Democracy

The Constitution of our Republic has proved itself in practice to be in conformity with Kenya's needs.

Basically, this is a document concerned with structures, institutions and tasks. But in addition, and critically, it

enshrines human freedoms and rights.

This Constitution is not like a mountain that cannot be moved. It would be possible to undermine its nature and destroy its vital clauses of protection. Therefore the Constitution must always be defended, by a Government which has both integrity and strength.

KANU is pledged to cherish and uphold the Constitution. Further, although Kenya's Constitution provides for more than one political party, our experience since independence has proved that one-party democracy is viable and feasible and a necessary basis for rapid development. In our system the people, with complete freedom, choose the people they feel best suited:

(1) to represent Constituency views and aspirations in the National Assembly.

(2) to honour the Party philosophy and implement programmes declared.

Each vote cast represents authority given by the people for all KANU's purposes and programmes.

It is the people who give the mandate for and final sanction

to all forward policies.

The KANU Government will safeguard and actively promote this whole exercise of democracy. The KANU Government will also ensure that everyone abides by the free choice of the people.

#### The Rule of Law

Rapidly developing human societies are busy and complex. There has to be discipline, and a code of conduct — acceptable to all — which applies equally to all.

Without law and order, there would be chaos and confusion — exploitation and fear.

As applied to the social fabric of Kenya, the rule of law has a number of objectives:

(a) to safeguard Constitutional rights and liberties;

(b) to prevent any discrimination based on tribe, race, religion, wealth or privilege;

(c) to ward off any offence to Kenya's culture and traditions;

(d) to protect human life and the ownership and enjoyment of property;

(e) to represent society in apprehension of criminals and punishment of crime;

(f) to uncover corruption and other social malpractices;

(g) to strengthen the civil administration in purposeful control of public behaviour;

(h) to assist the people in cases of accident, distress or threat.

Forces of law will be equipped and upheld to sustain all these primary functions.

The KANU Government will faithfully preserve the rule of law, and will consider such further applications of law as might be necessary for the benefit of the people and society as a whole.

In addition, the KANU Government will continue to safeguard the independence of the Judiciary.

#### Effective National Leadership

KanU believes that effective leadership is the most critical factor in any society. In this connection, all Members of Parliament must be expected to have — and to employ — creative qualities of leadership.

This is why the choice of the people is vital.

Some of these Members of Parliament will then be appointed to a KANU Government, in which —

(i) the Head of State is also Head of Government and an elected Member of the National Assembly.

(ii) there is collective responsibility for all policy decisions and between President and Cabinet.

(iii) each Minister must expect to be judged by the people on performance of his duties in a given portfolio.

By such provisions, authority for and exercise of leadership at highest level is controlled.

Outside Parliament, it is equally important that leadership of KanU — at all levels — be of highest quality. For effective leadership throughout the Republic, our Government, Parliament and Party must undertake their respective tasks in the fullest mutual accord.

But there is far more to national leadership than the activities of Members of Parliament and Party executives.

Leadership is not a closed shop

or the function of a privileged few

By word and deed — or by force of example — everyone can have a stake in the kind of leadership that is required for nation-building.

KANU invites all to share both the burden and the inspiration. We look to the Churches, teachers, trade unionists, writers and journalists, public servants, professional bodies, commercial institutions and agricultural societies, the women of Kenya, youth organizations and all others to take part within the Party in nation-building. Knowledge, dedication and integrity, from whatever source, make up the life-blood of leadership.

#### Maintenance of National Unity

The country must now be convinced, by all the teachings and experiences of the past, that through national unity all things are possible.

KANU will continue to consolidate the living force of our national unity, while requiring that the highest respect be paid to such symbols of nationhood as our flag and our motto.

The next KANU Government will further consolidate unity in co-operation with all sources of national leadership.

Furthermore, KANU believes that any societies having tribal or racial emphasis must be restricted to fields of social, sporting or cultural interest.

#### Respect for Cultural Traditions

Through the "nyayo" philosophy, the KANU Government will discharge its duty to lead the nation towards more rapid advancement via economic progress and modernisation.

At the same time, KANU will ensure —

(1) that no introduced policies or techniques conflict with our basic African traditions;

(2) that all policies or techniques contribute positively to the kind of development which conforms to African traditions.

The cultures of Kenya, in terms of all the richness and skills of such arts, must be promoted within and as background to national progress.

The KANU Government will deliberately encourage and preserve all expression of African culture.

But we may also learn from, and must give equal freedom to, such non-African cultures as have become healthily absorbed into our Kenya society.

#### Commitment to Planned Development

KANU firmly believes that national development must be carefully planned, in terms of project designs and financial allocations.

Social vitality can then emerge via generation of opportunities for human initiative and rest.

The principal executive instrument of planned development is now our large and complex public service.

KANU therefore sees the wisdom of reviewing all techniques and structures, to ensure the most effective harnessing — at any time — of the people's energies and adapted skills.

#### Balanced Regional Development

Throughout the lengthy colonial era, there were districts or regions of Kenya which felt a sense of neglect or abandonment.

Since Uhuru, any such feeling could not be justified, since the approach of KANU Governments — in all fields of planning — has been truly national.



But time is always needed to counteract past decades of neglect, and there are still districts or regions in which development has seemed to lag behind other areas. Therefore the KANU Government will intensify its efforts towards development of the people and natural resources in arid and semi-arid areas.

Special measures of encouragement or provision will be allotted to areas of greatest need. However the people in these areas must recognise the vital role of their own efforts in developing themselves and the areas in which they live.

#### Enhancement of Social Justice

Kenya has made tremendous strides in banishing such hardships and equities of the past as were rooted in discrimination and lack of opportunity.

The primary purpose of attaining human dignity in freedom was to strive increasingly for nationwide social justice and the welfare of every family.

KANU will seek to accelerate past efforts in four principal ways —

(a) by creating new opportunities for family advancement and self-respect,

(b) by extending the range and improving the quality of all social and domestic services,

(c) by fresh determination to overcome the problems caused by unemployment,

(d) by designing policies to bring about more equitable distribution of a higher national income.

#### Control of the Economy

Independence may be a fact, in terms of politics and law. But it cannot be meaningful without control — by a Government of the people — of a country's economic fortunes and destiny.

Control can have many connotations: issue of currency, handling of foreign exchange, financing all official institutions, retaining certain enterprises

in the public sector, policies on taxation, licensing, investment, bilateral or international agreements, ...

The KANU Government will maintain this pattern of control over all fundamentals of Kenya's economy.

By such means, the people may be sure that in national budgets, in measures affecting prices or currencies, and in global trading relationships, policies and plans will reflect the best deployment of our economic strength as well as genuine independence of national

#### Promoting African Solidarity

Since the OAU was founded in 1963, Kanu has worked unceasingly for pan-African ideas.

Particular efforts have been made to give such ideas practical effect, in context of law, air and road communications, pooling of research and technology, funded development and mutual trade.

KANU condemns all forms of colonialism and racism. Past KANU Governments have loyally supported OAU and United Nations policies aimed at ending oppression and racial domination in Southern Africa.

The KANU Government will remain dedicated to promotion

of meaningful African solidarity in all fields.

The unified strength of Africa must be used to satisfy many human aspirations. It is also a powerful weapon in the struggle for social justice on a global scale.

#### Kenya on the World Stage

Kanu rejects all rigid ideologies, and believes Kenya's foreign policy should continue to be based on positive non-alignment.

KANU recognises the importance of the United Nations, both as framework for international dialogue and as a mechanism for development.

KANU supports the Third World struggle for establishment of a new global economic order, in causes of stability as well as justice.

KANU believes the world needs the ideals and the spirit of Harambee as adopted and practised by Kenyans.

### CHAPTER II BASIC STRATEGIES

#### Introduction

Many of the "guiding principles" in the previous section were self-contained, not really requiring "strategies" to give them force and meaning.

But in a number of other cases, transforming principles into practice will demand a systematic and strategic approach.

There has to be a clear grasp of overall objectives and means.

Any strategy has two main concerns —

(1) to define, and steer the whole national impetus towards, whatever are the most critical purposes,

(2) to pick out, from available alternatives, the operational policy which seems most likely to succeed.

Welding these concerns together gives rise to strategic

thinking. In its application to nation-building, this has to be positive and confident and, frequently, flexible.

#### Development of and for the People

The most vital purpose of all strategies for national development is the elimination of poverty.

In everyday language, "development" may be seen as a school or a bridge, or extension of

electric power. Certainly, all such new and real things contribute to national advancement.

But KANU stresses the importance of understanding that we are not developing things. We are developing people.

Therefore each "thing" that is developed must be regarded as serving and providing opportunities for the people. And by enhancing human capacities in such ways, there will quickly be need for the development of more "things". And so it goes on...

The instrument of progress, in the war against poverty, is the force of human enterprise.

#### Transforming the Rural Areas

Under KANU's leadership, the Government has since independence allotted highest priority in countrywide planning to the rural areas.

KANU upholds this strategy, which will now be pursued even more energetically.

Such thinking is based on four main reasons —

(a) the Republic is the people — and it is the rural areas which contain and sustain the great majority of our people.

(b) Kenya is still heavily reliant on a thriving and modernised agriculture in the rural areas for food production, exports, income generation, and employment opportunities.

(c) with the expansion of basic infrastructures — communications, roads, water, power, etc. — there is great untapped potential in the rural areas for manufacturing industry, or for other enterprises based on raw materials, natural resources, and human skills.

(d) expansion of administrative and social services has created ever-mounting scope for developing rural areas as places of attraction and contentment for our younger people, thereby reducing the drift to the towns.

#### Distribution and Use of Land

We have to face some stark realities.

With the present rate of increase of our population, there



are districts where land ownership has already become an acute problem. In natural terms, the average of arable land per capita is considerably declining.

The KANU Government will relate such facts to policy in all fields of agriculture and settlement.

Henceforth, for example, whenever large farms become available, at whatever level of land are set aside for development, KANU will encourage ownership of the land by groups of people organized as co-operatives or corporations.

It will also be seen that land in whole or ownership should be used properly and to its fullest capacity.

#### Planning for the Arid Areas

There are many arid or semi-arid areas of Kenya, due to geographical extent in which nature and human resources for development have not been fully tapped.

KANU will ensure that the development potential of these areas is fully exploited.

However, Government efforts alone will not develop these areas and the people living in them. Therefore, KANU's main aim upon the people, in areas concerned in co-operate and accept planned development, recognize the wisdom of destocking, and the need for some changes in lifestyle and vocational patterns.

#### Further Industrial Development

Human experience for more than a century has demonstrated the importance of a strong industrial sector to any country's development.

Manufacturing industry has become well established in Kenya through the economic growth and industrialization which is taking place. The country is now poised

for the second phase of industrialization.

KANU is determined to promote further industrialization and to ensure that its impact will be vigorous and far-reaching.

There are a number of key factors in the strategic thinking here -

1. Industrial expansion is vitally necessary for the further integrated development of Kenya.

2. The next phase must build upon the first, and emphasize engineering and allied sciences, manufacturing development, and research in order to improve patterns in the location of industries, especially in regard to power and industrialization.

3. The second phase must place more emphasis on capital markets.

#### Our Mixed Economy

Since the inception of independent Kenya, the Government has followed all the alternatives and combined a "mixed economy" in which there is adequate public ownership of major industries, and other resources, and also the policies and regulations to guide investment.

The KANU Government will continue to foster a mixed economy, providing optimum outlets for human enterprise, while ensuring public control of the economy.

The next Government will continue to promote the free enterprise system in production and investment.

#### Equitable Distribution of Income

In any country where there is income inequality, whether in the form of wages or profits, or in the form of income, the Government has found one way of correcting it - income taxes. However, in some cases, the frustration of initiatives and abandonment of basic freedoms. However, and equally true, moral justice and other principles demand that we do not build a nation in which a few are very rich while the majority remain poor.

KANU recognizes its national obligation of promoting equitable distribution of income.

Moreover, the Government will promote widespread ownership of assets, measures to reduce income differentials through progressive taxation, and family unit income policy in social welfare, economic education, health, shelter and housing.

However, economic expansion and social progress must always be the aim.

Therefore, the most important aspect of this whole question is to generate the income which can be distributed and to ensure that as many people as possible are directly involved in that production process.

#### Momentum of Education

No outline of national strategy would be complete without some reference to education, which in past decades has given rise to so much effort and wealth.

In the modern world, education must remain the key to human development.

What is determined by many for the whole continent of

Kenya, essentially is a drive for self-sufficiency in manpower and to provide self respect.

The most urgent concern will be applied to -

1. attaining our goal of seven years of primary education,

2. extending and improving education at secondary level,

3. ensuring that graduate outputs from the university conform closely with national needs.

4. incorporating more post-graduate study and advice into the mechanism of development planning.

5. linking beyond formal education into such vital programme fields as adult literacy and community development.

Within this educational context, science and technology must also make their vital contribution. Command of science and technology can remove many of the barriers which, hitherto, have blocked the way to more widespread, more widespread and more meaningful socio-economic progress.

#### Reviewing Executive Institutions

Recently, the report of a Review Commission on Statutory Boards and Corporations was followed by forward announcement of another such review on the whole Civil Service.

KANU does not regard these as being casual or isolated exercises.

KANU recognizes the crucial need for periodic view of all national and executive institutions in order to ensure their efficiency. Only with efficient institutions can the nation make full use of the many opportunities becoming available to it.

#### Decentralized Administration

The Government has already announced its determination to move away from the pattern of centralism and planning concentrated at "headquarters" levels. Increasingly, such activities will be decentralized, so that the district becomes the most vital unit.

KANU welcomes and supports this whole purpose.

In future, local people everywhere will have a far more responsible interest and stake in all decisions which affect their daily lives and future.

#### Preserving the Human Environment

In recent times, profound studies and investigations have been made in Kenya on many aspects of resources conservation and management of the natural environment.

Findings are currently accessible under such headings as—

- (a) countrywide erosion and loss of topsoil;
- (b) destruction of forests and protective vegetation;
- (c) abuse of rangelands and creation of desert conditions;
- (d) pollution or other threats to water system and reserves;
- (e) hazards related to the use of certain chemicals.

The KANU Government will take the necessary measures to safeguard the natural environment on which human survival and welfare depends.

In carrying out this responsibility, high priority will be given to the education of people about their environment.

### CHAPTER III SOME TARGETS IN OUR DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

The KANU Government has recently published the nation's Development Plan for the period 1979-83. It is the duty of every leader and Government officer to be fully conversant with that Plan. The following are some of the specific policies, programmes or targets contained in the Plan.

#### Alleviation of Poverty

The main focus of the planned programmes is meeting the needs of low-income groups throughout Kenya: the smallholders and pastoralists, the rural landless, and those in the urban areas with low and irregular incomes.

Specifically, the Development Plan has been deliberately designed to satisfy — by 1983 — many of the basic requirements of low-income groups, in such fields

as nutrition, water, housing, education and health.

One of KANU's key development philosophies is that alleviation of poverty must be carried out through programmes in which the poor are themselves directly involved in the production process.

However, there are also other direct measures, such as the abolition of school fees, provision of school lunches and milk to children and vigorous extension

of health services.

Community initiatives as exemplified by the Harambee movement, will remain important expressions of mutual social responsibility in fighting poverty and promoting development in general.

Underlying many development efforts, there will be increased and nationwide concern to improve nutritional standards.

KANU Government will provide better water supplies in rural areas in order to improve family health, increase productivity (through added flexibility in cropping and intensifying land management) as well as reduce hours spent in fetching water. In the context of water provision in many rural areas, emphasis will be on communal water points, from which individual connections can be provided at consumers' expense.

About 90 per cent of all urban development funds allocated for housing will be used to finance site and service or other forms for providing housing for low-income groups.

An intensified programme for the provision of electricity in rural areas during the Plan period will benefit 1,000,000 people in market and other centres.

Government and local efforts combined will be aiming at 100 per cent adult literacy by 1983.

Since it is far better to prevent illness than to cure it, policies will be directed towards preventive medicine, immunisation, early diagnosis and treatment, and health education.

#### Expanding Education at All Levels

Early achievement of universal and free primary education is one of the commitments of KANU.

That objective will be reached well before the end of this Plan period.

An important goal in education will be to integrate secondary school teaching with rural development, by accentuating suitable studies and skills.

By 1981, fifteen schools will be offering full technical education, including engineering, for 8,500 students.

Development of high-level manpower will be strengthened. In this connection, a second University will be established by the end of the Plan period. The study programmes of the Nairobi University and the new University will be coordinated to ensure they are complementary and reinforce each other.

Education must provide useful skills that meet the realities of job opportunities available to younger people.

Both in its content and in the attitudes it creates, education must equip young people to find employment in the rural areas,

whether in agriculture, manufacturing or the various service industries.

#### Bright Prospects for Small Farmers

Agricultural extension services will be re-structured to stimulate accelerated economic advancement within the smallholder sector, secured through greater inputs and modern techniques.

Policies for the development of smaller farms will emphasise the expansion of labour-intensive activities: tea, sugar, coffee, maize, rice, pyrethrum, cotton, horticulture and dairying.

Mainly through co-operative agencies, there will be a major shift in policy towards smallholder credit, with cash crops or other forms of security replacing the traditional land title deed as collateral.

Some new and major emphasis will be placed henceforth on the development of small-scale irrigation schemes.

Several new settlement schemes have been planned, and will be implemented. Greater

emphasis will also be placed on the further development of existing schemes into self-sustaining communities.

#### A Few Agricultural Realities

It is projected that maize and meat and milk production will keep pace with rising domestic demand, and sugar imports will cease after 1980, because we shall have attained self-sufficiency.

Price policies in agriculture must have three main objectives: to provide strong market incentives for producers; to reduce trading and processing costs so as to increase the share of market prices received by the farmers; and to monitor the terms of trade between rural and urban areas to prevent any deterioration in the relative position of agriculture.

Using high potential land more intensively will require increased inputs, appropriate technologies, and the greater effectiveness of training schemes, extension services and credit provision.

Three new District Land Registries, and the expansion of eleven others, will speed up land adjudication and registration programmes.

#### **New Phase of Industrialization**

More effort will be made to promote manufacturing and other industrial activities.

More industrial estates, together with Rural Industrial Development Centres and Industrial Promotion Areas, will be established in a network eventually serving the entire country through regional clusters.

Emphasis in the manufacturing sector will shift from import substitution to export promotion, through industrial efficiency calculated to improve our competitive position in world markets.

We shall develop new industries, preferably reliant on locally produced raw materials, with export potentials.

#### **Communications: Principles and Projects**

Policies and programmes on applied to roads in rural areas will seek to improve transport services at low-demand levels in remote areas, to stimulate cash crop and livestock production through greater accessibility of markets, and to create rural employment by labour-intensive methods of construction.

More than £19 million will be allocated to rural access roads, and a further £21 million to the graveling programme.

The Government will regulate the use of roads, so that more and more bulky and long-haul shipments are moved by rail.

Railway development will be increasingly important, since rail-shipment is more fuel-efficient (per ton-mile or passenger mile) than other forms of transport.

Increased attention will be given to the development of minor airstrips in order to improve nationwide communications.

Most of Kenya's export and import cargoes are carried by foreign vessels, resulting in large outflows of foreign exchange. Therefore, the Government is preparing to establish a Kenya National Shipping Line during the Plan period.

We are investigating the feasibility of a second major port.

#### **Conservation of Basic Resources**

It is less costly to prevent harmful environmental effects than to correct them once they have occurred.

Kenya will be facing the challenge of how to accommodate increased use of lower-quality land, while avoiding environmental damage manifested through erosion and depletion of the soil.

In the context of forestry, priority attention will be given to programmes for the protection and conservation of soil and water resources.

Increased expenditure for soil conservation will be undertaken. This programme and others such as the rural works programmes will also contribute towards additional off-season employment.

New laws will be introduced for the conservation of wildlife and habitats.

#### **Development in "Concentration Areas"**

As an important future technique, many of the more basic facilities (such as water, sanitation, health, power, transport, education, markets) will become concentrated in a network of designated Service Centres.

The major programmes under which Designated Service Centres

will become established, throughout Kenya, will ensure the orderly development of urban centres able to establish necessary links with surrounding rural areas.

Service Centres with their full range of infrastructures will stimulate the expansion of commercial activities, and will increasingly promote employment in many non-agricultural fields.

Such Centres as Garissa, Isind, Kapenguria and Narok will become "gateway towns" linking arid and semi-arid areas to more developed regions.

#### **The Challenge of Employment**

Creating employment opportunities for an average of more than 225,000 people annually will be one of the greatest challenges of the next five years. But if Development Plan goals are achieved, new jobs will match the increases in the labour force. By the end of the Plan period, total employment in Kenya should represent about 92.5 per cent of the labour force.

#### **Population Policy**

Rapid improvement in per capita income and employment are made difficult by the large annual increases in Kenya's population. For example, output of goods and services must go up by at least 3.5 per cent each year just to maintain the existing level of income per capita.

Much of our increased national output since independence has gone to provide necessities for our ever-larger population, thus limiting the goods and services available for enhancing the quality of life. A lower birth rate would promise sharp increases in the quality of life.

If the present rate of population increase continues, then Kenya's population will double in less than twenty years.

Further, a rapidly growing population is putting ever more pressure on our scarce — or certainly limited — supply of high-quality land.

Family planning practices would mean more food per person, better education, and less destruction of natural resources. Moreover, the nation's future depends on the quality of our children, rather than their number. Therefore, encouragement will be given to family planning. Another 111 members of the field staff will be appointed.

#### **Scale and Stimulus of Progress**

The total value of goods and services produced will increase to over £7,000 million during the Plan period.

The Government accounts for about one-quarter of all goods and services produced in the nation, while the other three-quarters come from private activities of individuals and organisations. This shows that most of the employment and production registered are the result of private and co-operative effort.

Through decisions on domestic taxes, prices for basic consumption goods, and on tariffs covering imported goods, Government will continue to develop the framework for ensuring that private activities are harmonious overall national goals.

## KANU SECRETARY DISCUSSES SCREENING OF ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 7 Oct 79 p 5

[Interview with Robert Matano, secretary general of KANU and minister of local government in Nairobi on Friday by John Esibi]

[Text] Q. I SEE you are still busy screening the would-be candidates for the impending parliamentary and civic elections. Roughly how many candidates do you envisage to "clear" for the elections?

A. The total number is about 6,000, but we cannot be sure until we complete the "clearance" exercise. This is more so especially when you consider that there are some who may not come. There are some who have their names included here, but they are still looking for the deposit money of 1,000.

All in all we finally expect to have about 800 parliamentary candidates and over 6,000 candidates for the civic elections. We are still accepting applications for both parliamentary and civic elections.

Q. So when exactly can the country expect to have the complete list of candidates for the parliamentary and civic elections? When are you going to release the final list containing the names of all the approved candidates?

A. The final list actually will come out on the nomination day (October 17 in the case of civic and October 18 in the case of parliamentary elections). Right now we are merely doing the party work. But as from the nomination day, the Government comes on and the Kenya Constitution begins to operate.

## Nomination

It is on nomination day that we shall know exactly how many candidates will be in the race. This is to say that after nomination day, nobody will be allowed to present his name as a candidate. Between now and nomination day, we can still allow people to come forward and present his or her name.

Q. So as many candidates as possible can still come forward and declare their candidacy in whichever constituency or ward they want, until nomination day?

A. Well it all depends. Each case is being dealt with on its own merit. There are some who were unable to come forward on Friday maybe because of poor communication. There are those who until Friday were still financially handicapped. We therefore asked them to go ahead and look for money, provided they are here before nomination day.

## Rivalry

We have closed the door, but not completely. We can still allow some to come forward and present their names. Doors are only temporarily but not completely closed until nomination day.

Q. What of the rivalry between candidates at the district level, Mr. Matano. Is the party headquarters ironing out this problem? There are reports

to the effect that some would-be candidates have been barred at the district level. Are you considering such irregular cases as well?

A. As far as I know, nobody has been stopped from standing in the civic elections. Nobody. They have all been accepted. But as far as parliamentary elections are concerned, 10 candidates have been barred, and their names have been announced. And that's all I know.

Q. But what is the party doing in some cases in which allegedly a few KANU district chairmen, having known who their opponents are, decided to disqualify them at the district

level?

A. All that I know is that all civic candidates have been "cleared".

Whether they had been barred or not at the district level, it is immaterial. They can still come forward for their certificate of compliance, which means they are free to run. Last week's KANU Governing Council also announced that all except 10 parliamentary candidates will be free to contest various seats.

## Non-Kenyan

As far as I am concerned, all civic candidates will be allowed to run, and all parliamentary candidates, except 10 will also be allowed to run. So it is clear.



**Q.** Out of the 10 barred candidates, Mr. Matano, five of them, it was explained, took Kanu or you to court. What is the reason for barring the other five candidates?

**A.** The report is confidential to the party, but I can let you have some of the reasons, without mentioning their names.

There is one who is a non-Kenyan. He is holding a passport belonging to another country, and therefore we cannot allow him to run and consequently become an MP in an independent Kenyan Parliament.

There is another one who has been abusing the party publicly, and this has been reported to us by the respective branch, and not by any individual. There is also another one who is disloyal to the country. His records show that he aided with the enemies of this country, and therefore he, too, could not have been allowed to run.

There is also another one who has been rather funny, calling himself several names. He has been dealing in illegal business here and there. His record is bad and we don't like it. So the party decided not to include his name among the would-be candidates.

## Leniency

These grounds, in my view and the party's view, are very valid. If the party is going to be effective, we have to clean it. And by cleaning it, we get rid of undesirable characters.

I must add here that the party has been very lenient this time. I don't know whether it has ever been as lenient as it is today.

**Q.** Kenya at the moment is a *de facto* one-party state. Whereas Kanu may have a point in "clearing" and "barring" certain candidates, some people are of the opinion that the move may in fact weaken rather than strengthen the party. What do you have to say about this?

**A.** I don't think so. When you punish to bring up your children, you are not "weakening" the relationship between you and the children. In fact by so doing, you strengthen them.

All we are doing as a party is only to discipline the children who are not doing well. We are not "killing" them, but merely punishing them. In future we hope they may improve, and of course, they may still apply in future and we shall consider their

cases. We are strengthening the party because at least they will know that the party exists, and that if they offend the party, they will be disciplined. That is how I look at it.

**Q.** Mr. George Anyona's case seems to be unique in that, for the first time the Governing Council upheld a branch's decision to suspend (or is it expel) a person from Kanu. If as it is

required by the constitution "an all-party delegates' conference" ratifies the decision, will this mean Anyona will be one Kenyan who does not belong to a political party?

**A.** The position is that he is not going to stand for elections this year. But as a party member, if he has applied for membership and is accepted, he will still be a party member.

There are two things here. You can be a party member, and still the party will tell you not to stand for elections. You can also be refused party membership if and when we feel that you should not be a member of the party.

Now in his case, the branch decided to bar him from standing for the elections. Now it so happens that in our party, we are trying to delegate powers to the branches. We want them to remain strong. Therefore, by upholding the branches' decision, we believe we are making the party strong.

If branches pass resolutions and the Governing Council, the headquarters of the Executive Committee, ignores such resolutions, the branches would be weak. This is a chance to prove that we recognise the powers of the branches.

The strength of any political party is at the branch level, not at the headquarters. It is not with the Governing Council. It is not with the Executive Committee. The branches are the strength and not of any party.

**Q.** But what is the position of Mr. Anyona's membership? Can you further clarify this point? When will the "All Delegates Conference" meet to ratify or quash the Kiisi branch's decision?

**A.** You have to distinguish two things here. During the last Governing Council meeting, we were only dealing with one thing, that is allowing or not allowing people to stand for that right.

If the branch has expelled Anyona, their decision is not final. In our Constitution there is a clause which says, and I quote,

"A branch can expel somebody from the party. But it must be ratified by the All Delegates' Conference".

## Powers

So whatever decision they have taken cannot be final until it is discussed and ratified at the All Delegates' Conference. Usually the Governing Council has powers only to select candidates for elections.

But even the Governing Council has no powers to expel somebody from the party. So that was not our business last week. We left that to the All Delegates' Conference which normally has about 2,000 delegates attending.

**Q.** Assuming the All Delegates Conference ratifies the branch's decision, don't you think it will not be fair that Mr. Anyona will not be allowed to join the only political party in the country at the moment?

**A.** In that case he will merely

be a Kenyan who is not a Kanu member. And he could start his own political party if he so wishes. The fact that at the moment we are a one-party state, does not mean that no one can start another party.

If the All Delegates Conference ratifies the Kiisi branch's decision, Mr. Anyona will just be a Kenyan without being a Kanu member. If he is happy that way he may form his own party. There are very many people who don't belong to any political party in

any country.

**Q.** When do you think the next All Delegates Conference will be convened?

**A.** Well, when there is enough business for it to be convened. We don't just convene the Delegates conference for the fun of it. In fact, the party Constitution requires us to hold this type of conference annually. We held one last year, and this year we are very busy with the elections, so, we may or may not hold it this year. But we are going to hold it eventually.

**Q.** What of the party's national elections. Now that we shall be going through the general elections, can the country expect party national elections soon?

**A.** Of course, we would like to remain as democratic as possible by holding elections. But at the

same time we must consider all sorts of things when we call elections. You have to realize that elections are very expensive. They disturb the people. They disturb peace one way or the other, and we don't just hold elections for the sake of it. But we must hold elections to maintain democracy. So we shall call elections when the need arises.

Q. There seems to be two schools of thought regarding the ex-KPU officials resorting to go to court. Some people argue that it was you as an individual, Mr. Matano, that they took to court and not the party as such. But the party holds the contrary view: that it was Kanu that was taken to court.

A. If you look at our Constitution, page 22, you will be able to read that KPU is mentioned, and it also refers to those who were imprisoned on security matters. Therefore, I was just quoting what was in the Kanu Constitution.

And it is on the grounds that I quote those words that I am being taken to court. They were not Matano's but Kanu's words. Therefore, the one who is being

taken to court is not Matano, but Kanu.

Q. When is the case likely to come up — before or after the impending elections?

A. You are now asking me questions and if I am taken to court, you will be responsible because the whole thing is sub-judice. I am not supposed to talk about it.

CSO: 4420



NJONJO: KENYA STILL NEEDS EXPATRIATES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 79 p 3

[Excerpt] ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Charles Njonjo has rapped some "disgruntled anti-expatriate elements" and noted that Kenya still needs foreign experts.

Opening a "Know Kenya" course attended by about 300 at the National Museum yesterday, Mr. Njonjo said the Government appreciated the work done by expatriates at the museum.

The Attorney-General said Kenyans should be proud of the rich heritage that had gone into the making of their country.

"The Kenya Museum Society was chartered in 1970 as a totally volunteer organisation with the aims and objects of raising funds to support the National Museums of Kenya. In the very first year of its existence the society initiated a training course — the free guide service in the Nairobi Museum," Mr. Njonjo said.

He said the society needed all possible human resources to expand its activities. He urged more Kenyans to join it, including big business firms which could support important fund-raising events.

Noting that the society had been staffed almost entirely by expatriates, Mr. Njonjo said he was proud of the quality of the resources it had been able to tap.

"The society is very aware that its work in support of our country's rich cultural heritage is a caretaking operation, and one of its prime aims is to draw the attention of Kenyans to the tremendous importance of preser-

ving this heritage," Mr. Njonjo said.

He said the Kenya Museum Society was actively supporting the work of the National Museums, and needed Kenyans of "vision and enthusiasm" to contribute their skills and service.

## MOI VISITS LAMU, BLASTS FORMER LAMU MP'S

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Moi yesterday openly accused two former Lamu MPs Mr. Abubakar Madhubuti and Mr. Abu Somo — of not appreciating what the Government was doing for the people of the area.**

Addressing a public rally in Lamu he declared: "I will publicly name any person who does not tell the people the truth and who does not live a straight life. I do not want people who behave in funny ways and underrate the Government's effort."

Noting that he had gone to Lamu to express his condolences to the families of the people who had drowned on August 6 on a boat disaster, President Moi lashed out at former Lamu East MP Abubakar Madhubuti for spreading malicious rumours that the Government had done nothing for the people of Lamu during the tragedy.

Amid thunderous cheers from the packed stadium, President Moi asked: "What did Madhubuti do himself?"

He said he had sent his Coast PC Eliud Mahihu to

represent him at Lamu during the tragedy. "I sent the Kenya Navy to help and still someone has the audacity to say the Government did not do anything. What did his government do?" he asked amid prolonged cheering.

The Wananchi replied: "Nothing, nothing."

President Moi advised that whoever followed the Nyayo philosophy should help others during happy as well as sad occasions. "And what did Madhubuti do? Did he tell the truth or was he smuggling?" the President asked.

He assured the public that he was a peaceful person who loved

co-operation and honest living.

"I have said it before — that anybody who is not straight in his ways, will be exposed by me in public."

Turning to Mr. Somo, President Moi told the crowd that the former MP had been given a free tractor to use on farms. "But has he tilled even one inch of land with that tractor?"

The President said "I would like to advise Somo to fulfil that promise of going back to the land and show how he used the free services he was given by the Government before he comes

back to you to seek your votes."

President Moi also castigated leaders who consulted witchdoctors for advice and warned that the days of superstitious beliefs were long gone.

He urged the big crowd to abandon such practices and become God fearing people.

Amid cheers, the President said "if you want to be a leader, you cannot be directed by witchcraft."

He noted that some people were smartly dressed but inside their clothes they wore amulets to allegedly protect themselves from superstitious and unfounded beliefs.

The President asked the crowd not to live under such fear. "We do not want to live under fear in this Government and everybody is free to go about his or her business without any fear."

He revealed that the Government had spent about 964,457,400/- on water projects at the Coast, and about 9,226,000/- in Lamu alone which had a pop-

ulation of about 60,000 people.

He said the Government would spend a total of 7,760,000/- on the improvement of telephones in Lamu District.

He said plots of land would also be handed over to wananchi in the district. "Kenya is moving fast and everybody at the Coast must move fast," he said amid cheers.

The President said the days when people could sit under coconut trees waiting for fruits to fall had gone and called for hard work.

He said leaders had to work hard and guide their people, instead of sitting under coconut trees waiting for magendo.

Noting that the district had 42 primary schools with a total of 7,600 children, President Moi called on the Ministry of Settlement to work out a programme to build schools in settlement schemes.

He praised the work of the adult literacy team in the district and noted that 796 men and 1,114 women were attending evening

classes.

President Moi said the Government was building a Sh. 20 million hospital at Mukowe and about Sh. 1 million would be used to expand Lamu Island Hospital.

The Government would also spend Sh. 135 million to build a bridge at Garwen and modernise roads. Sh. 296 million would be spent on settlement schemes and to improve the roads inside them.

"The Government will also spend 6,180,000/- to modernise Lamu Airstrip. All these developments are being undertaken following our Nyayo stand of peace, love and unity," he said amid cheers.

The President was met on arrival by Coast PC Eliud Mahihu, former MPs and Government and religious leaders from the province.

## UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI STUDENTS HOLD PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] HUNDREDS of the University of Nairobi students demonstrated in the city streets yesterday, protesting against last week's Kanu decision to bar some people from contesting seats in the General Elections.

They also demanded immediate reinstatement to the university of the former head of Literature Department, Professor Ngugi wa Thiong'o.

The impromptu demonstration by students carrying green branches and placards started shortly after midday immediately causing traffic jams.

The students demanded that the Kanu decision be revised and that party officials explain why former Kitutu East MP George Anyona, former leader of the defunct Kenya People's Union Jaramogi Oginga Odinga and former Information Minister, Achieng Oneko had been barred.

They held a rally outside Nation House and their spokesman, Mr. Rumba Kinuthia, stood on a makeshift platform — a Charity Sweepstake kiosk — and addressed them.

"Dear comrades: We want justice. We are fighting for justice. Fighting for what?" he asked and the students, some sitting on the road and others standing, answered in unison: "Justice, justice."

Mr. Kinuthia, chairman of the University Students' Organisation, said: "We are

with Kenyans in this struggle. We are asking why was Anyona barred, why was Oneko barred, why was Oginga Odinga barred. We want an answer.

"We are also reiterating our demand that Ngugi wa Thiong'o be returned to the university."

Mr. Kinuthia said the students demanded clearance for "every body" and special clearance for Kanu secretary-general Robert Mutano.

"Gentlemen of the Press, we are not merely asking, but demanding all these things. We are demanding one thing: That is, that the fundamental right of the citizens of this country be maintained," he said amid cries of "Justice, justice, justice".

The spokesman added: "We are also asking that the students' accommodation problem at the university be solved forthwith."

After he had stepped off the platform, the students marched along Tom Mboya Street to the bus stop at Tusker House. There they repeated their demands, after which they went down Ronald Ngala Street, Racecourse Road, Haile Selassie Avenue, Harambee Avenue and along Parliament Road.

As they marched along the streets, they shouted derogatory and abusive remarks about certain people in both the party leadership and the Government. At the same time, they hailed certain people who had been barred from running in the elections under the Kanu ticket.

There were no incidents. Police maintained close surveillance throughout the demonstration. Later the students returned peacefully to the halls of residence.

## CIDA ROLE IN TRAINING KENYAN CIVIL SERVANTS PRAISED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 p 10

[Excerpt] THE Government fully appreciates the role played by Canada in the training of economic planners to man the vital Kenyan Economic Planning Unit to spearhead real and meaningful national development.

Kenya's High Commissioner to Canada, Mr. Mwahili Kisaka said

this when he visited the York University to review the special training programme and to officially dedicate the Kenya-York collection at the university's library.

Mr. Kisaka said the programme financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has been running for 10 years and has so far trained over fifty Kenyans, who have contributed considerably to the Africanisation of the Civil Service.

Currently, there are eleven Kenya post-graduates in such fields as economics, environmental studies, Administration and geography. Eight more are expected to enrol this year.

York University President Ian MacDonald said the university was honoured and proud to host the CIDA-sponsored programme and he was glad to learn that many of the Kenyan graduates were now working for the Kenya Government in various fields of planning.

He also said that the presence of Kenyan students at York University had made more Canadians aware of Kenya and Africa as a whole.

The opening of the Kenya-York collection of hundreds of resource books to be used by students Mr. Kisaka said, was a clear indication of the high esteem which the university placed on the training programme.

## KIBAKI ON DEVELOPING NATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] The Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, has expressed great concern over the large quantities of raw materials bought cheaply from poor nations and resold to them at much higher prices after processing.

In an article to the current issue of the "The World Paper", Mr. Kibaki said: "The finished goods are exported back to the poor nations and sold at seven times the original cost of the raw materials."

"Today," Mr. Kibaki said, "more than 200 million people in the world are starving. Yet every year, the world grows twice the amount of food needed to feed every man, woman and child on earth."

The question is: "How does one introduce the urgently needed alternative patterns of development in the world?"

"I believe that despite the disappointments of the recent Manila UNCTAD V meeting, developing nations cannot afford to abandon the objectives envisioned in the New International Economic Order," he said.

Mr. Kibaki urged the developing nations to be "more realistic in our development strategy". "We must recognise that the rich nations--the Western capitalist states, the Eastern socialist states and the oil-producing nations are in no hurry to change the current economic order. They are satisfied with the status quo," Mr. Kibaki said.

"Realism requires that the developing nations become agriculturally self-sufficient: process more of our raw materials into finished exports, and we increase trade among the Third World nations," he said.

CSO: 4420



KENYA

DANIDA FUNDING SMALL FARMERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 p 5

[Excerpt] Small-scale farmers in rural areas will receive Sh. 32 million from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) between 1979 and 1984, Central Provincial Co-operative Officer Mr. Job C. Mukule, has said.

He said the funds will be given to farmers through 22 co-operative unions to help implement farm input supply scheme phase two.

He said the programme will help the weak unions to give loans to farmers and establish stores for farm inputs.

Mr. Mukule disclosed this recently when he closed a three-day seminar on farm inputs supply scheme (FISS) which was attended by more than 30 co-operative officials, including three Danida representatives, at Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri.

Success

He told the participants that the first phase which involved Sh. 11.1 million was a great success.

He said that the experience gained during the first phase will be used in phase two.

He said the programme had made a great impact on the small scale farmers.

CSO: 4420

## 'QUITE A PROBLEM' TO FIGHT SUPERSTITION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

KENYA's law enforcement authorities have a habit of declaring war against witchdoctors from time to time. The procedure hardly ever varies.

Members of the Provincial Administration — notably chiefs, district officers and commissioners — warn witchdoctors at public meetings. Police then arrest some suspects and charge them with practising witchcraft. Magistrates in turn impose reasonable penalties and order the destruction of confiscated charms.

As normally happens whenever there is any form of legal crackdown on any practice, incidents of witchcraft subside and in some instances seem to vanish altogether only to surface again at a later date. Then the procedure is repeated.

The argument against the practice of witchcraft is simple. Witchdoctors in this country inculcate fear into the people through condemnation and discrediting of certain practices and institutions that are scientifically sound and which are vital to the development of the country. All this is true. Witchcraft makes those who believe in it boycott schools and hospitals, to mention only a few areas.

However, the methods so far used to combat witchcraft are unsatisfactory, for two reasons: Police and legal methods cannot be expected adequately to deal with what is a psychological situation. Secondly, the present methods are discriminatory.

Witchcraft thrives on superstition and has a long history in this country, just as it has in other parts of the world. Scientific methods have failed to neutralise superstition because human beings have a habit of resorting to the unseen powers they believe exist and which, they strongly insist, somehow influence their lives. This happens mostly when modern practices fail or are unavailable.

This habit exists in a cross-section of Kenyan society. What differs are styles and degree of adherence to beliefs in the supernatural. While highly-educated professionals and people of social standing visit refined soothsayers, astrologers, fortune tellers and other exploiters of superstition, the less educated and sophisticated, largely in our rural areas, visit their witchdoctors — often associated with savagery.

A common element — regardless of who sees which type of superstition-exploster — is the fact that some aspect of our society is blamed and whatever cure is prescribed affects our rationalised society and its development. The unfortunate situation, however, arises when only those persons in the rural area and their witchdoctors seem to get caught.

The real issue becomes blurred in the process. The issue is how to fight superstition and reduce its influence in a rational society. And that is quite a problem.

CSO: 4420

## KENYA

### BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON SCHOLARSHIPS--Russia gives Kenyan students more than 100 scholarships every year, the Russian ambassador to Kenya, Dr. Boris Miroshnichenko said at the weekend. This year more 70 scholarships have been given Dr. Miroshnichenko, said when he presented air tickets to four Kenya students, who are going to study in Russian for more than five years. Two of the students will study geology while the other two will study co-operatives. Dr. Miroshnichenko urged the students to work hard while in Russia. "Kenya expects you to be successful in your studies, so that you can come back and participate in the country's development," he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 79 p 10]

CS0: 4420

HEAVY GDR INVOLVEMENT, INCREASED RESISTANCE REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 20 Sep 79 p 8

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] GDR is extending massive aid to Mozambique whose President Mr Samora Machel heads a left totalitarian regime of the Stalinist variety.

The People's Republic of Mozambique celebrated its fourth anniversary on June 25 this year. The East German Government must be congratulating itself as nowhere else in the world had the Socialist Unity Party (SED) succeeded as quickly in converting a non-European country so completely to a totalitarian State as in Mozambique.

After four years of independence, Mozambique has in a political, ideological and economic sense become a carbon copy of the German Democratic Republic although it may be an inefficient copy.

The shops are empty and the prisons are full but the essential services are still maintained in a haphazard manner with South African money and the massive aid received from the GDR. About 1,000 W50 trucks have been received from Ludwigsfelde, a factory in East Germany. The reorganisation of the banking system in Mozambique was initiated by a director of the GDR Reserve Bank who visited the country earlier this year.

Portuguese escudos are still being used as legal tender in Mozambique as the new currency introduced three years ago cannot provide the necessary backing and has been collecting dust in the vaults of the Reserve Bank in Mozambique. It is said that President Samora Machel held up one of the new notes to the light and saw his head crowned with kudu horns and that this plays a part in the new currency not being utilised.

President Machel has no sense of humour--tens of thousands of Mozambicans have discovered this to their detriment while being converted to "the right way of thinking" in jails and rehabilitation camps. The approved system,

according to the Frelimo regime, is the Stalinist variety of the left totalitarian model. At the end of March this year, Mr Machel had 10 dissidents, one of them a Portuguese national, sentenced to death before a revolutionary court.

After the sabotaging of the Beira oil depot by a group of the Resistencia Nacional Mocambiquana (RNM), the GDR and Cuban-led Tanzania militia troops of Machel massacred men, women and children in the suburb of Manhava. A Portuguese paper commented: "It is regrettable that acts of such brutality are not condemned with the same vigour by the free world as the perpetration of similar acts by a dictatorship of another kind."

Criticism against the regime in power in Maputo is rarely heard from West Germany. A publication associated with the Bonn Government recently went as far as to say that Mozambique is almost unified under the leadership of a strong personality and a party functioning well.

A West German television station called Mr Machel a dictator in a recent comment. The GDR radio service reacted angrily saying that a characterisation of this nature about a politician who is highly regarded by progressive Africa is slanderous.

The GDR has valid reason to cover up the true position in Mozambique with propaganda. The machinations used by both the East Germans and Mr Machel are closely interwoven. Besides aid for reconstruction, the SED assists with suppression. The SED paper EINHEIT noted in 1978 that Mozambique had established revolutionary police and security units and according to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, SED mouthpiece, one of the achievements of the Frelimo regime is the setting up of an espionage network.

In and around Maputo are 550 Grupos de Vigilante with 17,000 members who are part of the security service. It was no coincidence that the chief of security, Mr Soares Veloso, was present while Mr Erich Honecker (President of the GDR) was in Mozambique together with a State delegation in February this year. An example of SED involvement in the security service in Mozambique is the presence of the so-called experts from East Germany working in the notorious Machava prison.

The Machel regime is having difficulty in controlling the anti-Frelimo movements. The strength of the opposition has increased enormously over the past four months. Guerrillas blow up bridges, ambush military convoys, attack trains and engage themselves in a war against Frelimo not dissimilar to the one Frelimo waged on the Portuguese. Some of these guerrillas hail from Frelimo ranks, but have joined with the dissidents due to despair, disappointment and embitterment to fight for the liberation of their country.

Daniel Lacerda Caetano, a 21-year old Mozambican, who returned from the USSR in 1977 after undergoing a training course there, said after his



defection: "The people have no rights or freedom. They are treated like dogs; the masters in the country are the party members."

Mr Caetano reports that military camps have been established in Mozambique, not only for the training of Zimbabwean freedom-fighters, but also for Malawians, Swazis and Kenyans who are indoctrinated by communist ideology as well as receiving military training. Huge consignments of arms as well as planes, tanks and rockets are sent to Mozambique by the USSR, some of which are destined for deployment in other African countries. President Machel's ambition is to transform the African continent, albeit against the wishes of other African nations, to a continent of communist satellites. The GDR is only too willing to assist in the realisation of this ambition--to Frelimo leader Machel, the SED is the deliverer.

Mr Machel has handed to the GDR quite voluntarily duties which no sovereign State would normally give up. The spectrum of GDR activities ranges from the setting up of a teaching syllabus in the schools to the control of the propaganda machine in Mozambique.

To a degree the political direction of the People's Republic of Mozambique is decided by the central committee of the SED's Politburo. Mr Domingos Arouca, President of the United Democratic Front of Mozambique, said at a news conference in Oslo: "East Germans are the brain behind the political leaders of Frelimo. They organise party meetings and other political activities right down to the last detail. They control and lead the political police and man the 200 strong bodyguard responsible for Mr Machel's safety."

At the end of May, the GDR Minister of Defence, Army General Heinz Hoffman, evaluated the situation in Mozambique. He confirmed the GDR readiness to defend socialism in the African continent. For this costly undertaking by East Berlin the rulers of Mozambique pay not only lip service to Marxism-Leninism of Moscow's ilk, but GDR products which are difficult to merchandise elsewhere are sold to Mozambique at exorbitant prices even though it has no use for most of them. For instance, bread is only sporadically available, even at the high-class Polana Hotel--but a toaster made in East Germany is readily obtainable. A similar situation exists with coffee--an electric coffee percolator is easier to be found than 500 grams of coffee.

While Mozambique is supplying the GDR with coking coal, geologists from East Germany are prospecting for other minerals and the research vessel "Lernest Hackel" is evaluating the fishing grounds off the Mozambique coast.

The conclusion to be drawn is that the East German State is consolidating and developing its first African colony. Of course, GDR is there only to help solidarity and who today would earnestly doubt it?

'OBSERVER' EDITOR TO APPEAL AGAINST BANNING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in French 6 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, said yesterday he would appeal personally next week to the South African Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, about the banning of a supplement to the newspaper.

Mr Smith received a telegram from the Publications Control Board on Thursday morning telling him the supplement had been found undesirable, that it should not be reproduced and that possession of it would be an offence.

Mr Smith said he had decided to appeal to Mr Schlebusch to intervene on his behalf.

He said he had written clearance from the Defence Force in which it was stated the material could be published.

The supplement was produced after Mr Smith had interviewed leaders of guerrilla movements during a recent overseas trip.

● According to a special Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday, certain page proofs intended for publication in the Windhoek Observer of September 29, 1979, or their reproduction, have been declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act.

The page proofs are numbered 13-17 and have been declared undesirable in terms of Section 47(2) of the Act. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

CWEN LISTER ON CONSCRIPTION, SWAPO, NNF

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Sep 79 p 12

[Column by Gwen Lister: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

One of the motions on the agenda for the Republican Party congress this week, called upon the National Assembly to implement a system of compulsory military training for able bodied men of all races between the ages of 18 and 25. The motion did not state whether or not compulsory military service was to be implemented before or after independence, so I presume they meant with immediate effect. If this is the case, then there is bound to be an adverse reaction from various political groups in opposition to the DTA.

At present most white males resident in South West Africa are conscripted into the South African Army, whereas the "ethnic" and "mixed" battalions operate on a voluntary basis. Perhaps the motion was drawn up in order to create "equality" among the races in Namibia with regard to conscription, making it compulsory for all, but it will nevertheless probably have serious consequences.

When approached for comment with regard to this issue, the Secretary for Publicity and Information for the Namibia National Front, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said that it could not be expected of the majority of the blacks to fight for an oppressive system.

The Secretary for Publicity and Information for the Swapo Democrats, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said that Swapo D did not oppose compulsory military service, or conscription, as such, and would not oppose this in an independent democratic Namibia, but at this stage it was not something which his organisation could support.

There was no Swapo spokesman available for comment on this issue, but it is to be expected that Swapo would boycott any move towards compulsory military training. It is also not unlikely to suppose that there would be a virtual mass exodus from the Territory such as occurred in 1974 if the National Assembly passed legislation in this regard.

## BANNING OF SWAPO

And of course, the agenda for the Republican party congress, also asked delegates to give consideration to the banning of Swapo. This of course, is unlikely to happen.

Although it would certainly seem at this time as if the chances of an international settlement are slim, a move to ban Swapo would cause international outrage which neither the country, nor South Africa could afford at this stage.

In any case, the imprisonment of over seventy members of the organisation initially (although several of them have since been released) succeeded in silencing the higher echelons of the organisation for a lengthy period of time.

It was hinted at in various circles recently, that Swapo planned to re-open their offices in Windhoek, which were closed a while ago, when Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Chairman of the organisation, said he could no longer guarantee the lives of the administrative personnel working at the headquarters in Windhoek.

As yet, they have not re-opened the offices, but it is believed that Miss Lucia Hamutenya, Swapo Secretary for Legal Affairs, might well do so when she returns from abroad.

## SWANU ANTIPATHY

I have apparently incurred the wrath of the political group (usually known as

three piece guerrillas) which seems to have taken over control of the Namibia National Front, with very little participation from the other member groups, namely Swans, and Mrs Nam Chase in particular.

Among other things, in a somewhat lengthy article in the latest edition of the NNF News, devoted almost entirely to myself, Mrs Chase accused me of trying to drive a wedge between Swapo and her "natural allies", the latter being, I suppose, the Namibia National Front.

I can only say to Mrs Chase in reply to this allegation, that it was never my intention to drive a wedge between Swapo and the NNF, in fact the NNF quite effectively drove in the wedge themselves, without the least assistance from me and they have of late, criticised Swapo more than they have criticised the DTA.

Mrs Chase also objects to the fact that I referred to Swans as a predominantly Herero-orientated party. She says that I should also have pointed out that Swapo is a predominantly Ovambo-orientated party. Well, Mrs Chase, I know of many Swapo members who are not Ovambo-speaking, but I know of very few, or indeed no members of Swans that do not belong to the Herero-speaking group. Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Mr Mokganedi Tihahanello, and Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, are but a few members of Swapo who do

not belong to the Ovambo speaking population group.

She writes that I concentrate my efforts on trying to discredit the NNF while trying to make a case for the Federal Party. I think Mr Bryan O'Linn would bear me out that this is not the case - in fact, he has on several occasions accused me of quite the contrary, and of having propagated the cause of the NNF to the detriment of the Federal Party.

The rest of her article is devoted to the allegation that I present the public with "half truths", sometimes even "lies", and that my reports are based primarily on "rumours".

In conclusion, I would like to remind Mrs Chase that I write a political column, under my own name, and if I indulge in speculation this too, is the prerogative of the writer concerned. Neither do I unjustifiably criticise the NNF, unless there is reason for me to do so, and indeed there is sometimes ample reason. And may I invite Mrs Chase, and remind her that it is her democratic right, if she feels the organisation has been unjustly criticised, to put down her objections in writing and we can assure her that it will be published.

Mrs Chase adds that there is not one newspaper who has as its aim, the advancement of the cause of the oppressed masses in this country. Not even the NNF news, Mrs Chase?

GWEN LISTER ON UNITY OF WHITES, ENGLISH RADIO, NMF

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Oct 79 p 16

[Column by Gwen Lister: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

There was a rather amusing and perhaps trifling comment in the lead story of the mouthpiece of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance earlier this week. Describing a meeting in Outjo which was addressed by both the Chairman of the DTA, and leader of the all white Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, and an opponent from the National Party ranks, Mr Jaan de Wet, the writer of the article said the Republican Party supporters faced north - to the border where they were fighting an unrelenting struggle against guerrillas, while the National Party supporters faced south - indicative of their hankering for the land across the Orange.

While this sort of comment certainly did not belong in a lead story, it was quite significant to note how the two opposition newspapers differed as to the speculation of how many supporters of each of the two parties attended the gathering.

But that incidentally. While the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha rubs his hands in glee, noting that

the whites have begun to heed his call for unity at long last, the meeting was probably not so much an attempt at reconciliation as an attempt on the part of the one group to out-do the other in as far as support was concerned.

#### TOKEN CALLS

At present, both Mr Dirk Mudge and members of the National Party as well, make occasional token calls for unity among the whites, but it is quite obvious that neither party is really prepared to compromise. While Mr Mudge publicly supports the Prime Minister's call for unity among the whites, he must realise that there would be deep dissatisfaction among his own black and brown supporters in the DTA if such a compromise came about. I would think, in any case that it is their democratic right to differ, and unity among the whites is far less important than national unity as a whole!

And while Akrat also makes these token calls for reconciliation, it is quite

obvious that they are rather enjoying their "splendid isolation" and their new "anti politics" which the DTA members have described as anti-everything apart from Swapo.

But the chances of unity between the all white Republicans and the all white National Party supporters are just as slim as the chance of unity between Swapo D and the Namibia National Front.

Which is all rather ironic since the Nats and Reps have more in common than they have differences (especially pertaining to their policies) and similarly, Swapo D and the NNF seem to have potentially close ties as far as policy is concerned, but apparently that is not what unity is all about!!

#### THE ENGLISH PROBLEM

A storm seems to be brewing about the fact that the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation is planning to relegate the English language to an even lower status than it was accorded on the SABC.

On the SABC, English speakers were given a full-time service, and the SWABC plans to provide English speakers with a

mere 30 percent of future listening time.

There are arguments both for and against this move. Some claim that since the English speakers comprise a small portion of the total population, less listening time should be accorded to them. A "minority rights for minority groups" policy apparently. But others feel that the role of the English language is to be, to a certain extent, played down, although for what reasons I am not sure. These critics also claim that English is a universally acknowledged language, also in the business and commercial sphere; they feel that many, if not most, black people associate Afrikaans with the language of the oppressors, and if not already fluent, would like to learn the English language; they feel in addition, that Mr Dirk Mudge is being pressured by the German-speaking members of his movement, particularly so, since he himself has become a member of the "Germans only" Interessengemeinschaft.

It appears that there will be a full-time service in Afrikaans while the other service will be dominated by 70 percent listening time for the German speakers, and 30 percent for the English speakers. And certainly, al-

though English speakers in this country are to a large extent disinterested, a political, and even fence sitters as far as politics are concerned, it seems they feel strongly about the maintenance of the English language and will rise in protest if its status is to be dropped to such an extent.

#### NEW ALLIANCE

The proposed new alliance between the Namibia National Front and Swapo D has still not reached fruition, but it seems that after a Central Committee meeting of the NNF which is to be held shortly, there should be a more definite indication as to whether or not the proposed alliance will come into being.

At this stage there seem to be fairly strong indications that if nothing else transpires from the talks between the two groups, the National Independence Party of Mr Charlie Hartung, might well consider affiliating with Swapo D, probably retaining their own identity as a political group.

While many people in other groups affiliated to the NNF seem to be willing to enter an alliance with Swapo D, there are some who appear to have doubts and who are dragging their feet.



# CAPRIVI COULD BECOME CORN BELT OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

THE CAPRIVI has the potential to become the maize area of South West Africa, according to the Chief Minister of the Caprivi, Chief R M Mamili.

Chief Mamili was officiating at the historical opening of Enok's Eagle Mill near Katima Mulilo recently.

Speaking on behalf of the Caprivi Government and the population, he emphasised his government's preparedness to work hand in hand with Enok to produce enough food for the country. He said the mill was a symbol of prosperity for the country's future generations if it was utilised in the right way.

He expressed the hope that the Caprivi would have its own grain elevators by the turn of the century; that something drastic had to be done to speed up the production of foods and that the Caprivi could and had to become the maize area of SWA.

In his opening address as Master of Ceremonies, Mr Andrew Matjila, a director of Enok, pointed out that the occasion marked a turning point in the history of the Caprivi as far as food produc-

Unreliable transport routes, border difficulties - were all factors that should be borne in mind whenever complaints about high mealie-meal prices were made.

He said that despite the current high prices for mealie meal, the mill was bound to suffer losses of up to R50 000 during the current financial year.

Mr Matjila appealed to the Caprivi Government to consider maize production as top priority during the next season. He pointed out that sufficient maize had to be produced to meet local demand by 100 percent.

He also mentioned that the Corporation had submitted a formal application for a mealie meal subsidy to the office of the Administrator General.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LOANS TO ALL RACES--Loans from the Landbank have been available to people of all races since September 1, the manager of the Landbank, Mr P. Erland said today. Since then loans have also been available to people who are not naturalised, but have been resident in the Territory longer than five years. Loans will only be given to active farmers who are totally dependent on their farming for a livelihood and who practice no other profession, business or industry. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Oct 79 p 1]

ENGLISH RADIO SERVICE CAMPAIGN--Already the organisers of the campaign to save the English radio service for SWA have received more than 500 signatures supporting the move. And the campaign has hardly got off the ground yet. Mr John Kirkpatrick, one of the organisers, said this morning he expected the campaign to hit its peak next week. This he expects to follow the distribution of campaign cards as an insert in newspapers today and tomorrow. They will be carried in both the Advertiser and the Windhoek Observer. Mr Kirkpatrick said the cards were also being printed in Afrikaans and German and it was planned that they will be distributed in the Allgemeine Zeitung and the Afrikaans newspapers "if they will take them." Cards in English have already been distributed by the campaign committee, and batches have been sent out into the country. In addition to the signed cards that have already been returned, Mr Kirkpatrick said about 100 signed photo copies of the cards were on their way to him from Tsumeb. [Barry Martens] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Oct 79 p 1]

CSU: 4420

# SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF RECENT URANIUM EXPLORATION

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 17 Sep 79 p 8

[Article by Gani Rabiou]

[Text] Very interesting results have been obtained in research being done on other projects: Afasto-West and Abokorun-Azelik, in particular. On the whole, the progress of our mining projects is very satisfactory.

This statement made by the minister of mines and hydrology in 1978 already expressed a certain optimism concerning uranium prospecting in the Afasto-West region, some 10 miles from Arlit, where for over a decade, SOMAIR [Air Region Mining Company] has been working a uranium mine whose reserves total an estimated 20,000 tons.

Today the remarks of the minister are of particular significance because after 4 years of research in the region, it can be stated that the interesting results about which the minister spoke have been converted into concrete products. Actually, sizable signs of uranium have been found in the Guezouman and Tarat formations at Afasto-West. The product of this research will be submitted for the consideration of three partners in this prospecting operation: Niger, represented by the National Mining Resources Office (ONAREM), COGEMA [General Nuclear Materials Company] (France) and OURD [expansion unknown] (Japan), which will meet beginning on today, Monday, 17 September, at Afasto-West in order to decide what measures must be taken to continue work.

In order to achieve the current results, over 140 drillings were made in the area in question, covering 1,860 square kilometers. The Afasto-West meeting is explained by the fact that in 6 months, the 4-year prospecting permit will expire. It is therefore normal for the partners to look at the results obtained during the past period, results that made it possible to perform work in two phases.

[words missing] dealt with the tectonic study, the manometric study and studies on aerial photographs.

2) field studies that consisted of borings (140 borings of different sizes), totaling 82,432 meters.

With the results obtained, the two phases made it possible to know the geology of the region and revealed the presence of noteworthy indications of uranium.

According to Ali Bako, head of the mining department, considerable traces of uranium were found in the Guezouman and Tarat formations and a few isolated indications were found in the Tchinezogue formations, another stony area. One can therefore say that there is uranium in the Afasto-West region or, to be more precise, west of the Arlit fold.

This work required an investment of 2,183,233,547 francs for the 4 years it was underway.

The Afasto meeting will also make it possible to discuss renewal of the research permit for a 3-year period (from 1979 to 1981). This new period will permit continuation of research by close-mesh borings in the sector where traces were found. If this work is encouraging when completed, the feasibility study will be set up to detect the deposit, if there is one. Once profitability is determined by the feasibility study, the partners will request a concession in order to proceed to the operational phase. For this decisive phase, 18 to 24 months will be necessary, counting from the date of renewal of the permit, and for the next 3 years, the partners propose to spend over 3 billion CFA francs (3,063,183,547 francs).

In other words, new prospects are opening up in the Arlit district for our country. ONAREM, COGEMA and OURD have each decided to carry a 33.33-percent participation. For the time being, however, no company with legal status has been set up. Such a company should not be formed until studies have shown the profitability of the operation. Nevertheless, it appears that the area will be mined.

With Afasto, prospecting in the Arlit region is part of a policy to develop the area where traces of uranium were found. Many hopes have been based on it.

Actually, with the contribution of COMINAK [Akouta Mining Company], which has been producing uranium for the past years, and indications from the Tassa N'Tagalgue Mining Company, whose reserves are an estimated 20,000 tons, and the Imouraren deposit, which is now said to be the largest known deposit, with its 70,000 tons, one can say that our subsoil contains fabulous riches whose mining will transform the economic picture of the country.

Consequently, if Afasto-West fulfills our hopes, along with Tiguidam Tessoum, Niger will have six deposits where uranium will be mined. Known reserves have an estimated 150,000 tons of uranium, combining Arlit (20,000 tons), COMINAK (40,000 tons), Tassa N'Tagalgue (20,000 tons) and Imouraren (70,000 tons). Mining of the new known deposits will probably begin around 1982-1983.

## BRIEFS

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT BUDGET--From 17 to 20 September 1979, the Cabinet met in its customary conference room, presided over by Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state, for the purpose of examining the proposed draft budget for 1980. Total receipts and expenditures in the budget amounted to 72,145,733,000 francs, an increase of 12,831,728,000 francs. The National Investment Fund totals 26 billion francs, 36 percent of the general budget. The attached operating and public works equipment budget totals 1,959,920,000 francs, compared with 1,605,000,000 francs in 1979. The Cabinet decided to transfer all proceeds from certain taxes to territorial collectives. The taxes in question are real estate taxes from buildings, licenses, patents and taxes from collectives paid into the national budget. [Excerpt] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Sep 79 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4400

## OPTIMISM PUSHING SHARE PRICES UP TO BOOM LEVELS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English THE BUSINESS HERALD Supplement 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

**THE Sixth Annual Industrial Company Survey covers a period which has seen far-reaching political changes culminating in the transfer of power to a majority government, the Lusaka Commonwealth conference and, more recently, the Lancaster House talks.**

Despite the recent improvement in the economy and notwithstanding the escalating war and its related problems, political implications have dominated the market and it is against this background that share prices have moved sharply upwards.

The volume and value of domestic trade has held up well and the increased activity which began in the latter months of 1978 has not only continued but has accelerated during the current calendar year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that turnover totalling \$26 million in the first half of 1979 represents an increase of approximately 90 percent over the comparable figures for last year and compares with total turnover for the whole of 1978 amounting to \$30.1 million.

Over the year the industrial share price index has moved up strongly from 194.65 to the current level of 280.21, overtaking the Klaminger boom levels of September/October 1976, and is now close to the record levels of 356 reached in 1974.

The economy's growth prospects will remain well below potential until international recognition is secured, along with a lifting of sanctions, but there appears to be a growing mood of optimism about the country's prospects for achieving that recognition and a removal of sanctions.

The P/E ratio table highlights this factor and, it would appear that the market has to a certain extent discounted the likely effect of political recognition.

Investors must, however, also remember that the relatively limited opportunities for equity investment by institutional and fund managers has tended to exaggerate price movement in some circumstances due to the shortage of scrip.

Although mining counters are not included in this survey, mention should be made of the fact that the mining index has increased by 64.4 percent over the year. The reasons for the buoyancy in mining shares is twofold:



First, gold orientated counters have been in demand after the sharp rise in the gold price triggered by increased investment activity on the part of some oil-producing nations, and purchases by private investors. These investments have been prompted by rising inflation and a deepening concern over economic, political and social uncertainties.

Second, London interest in our dual-quoted stocks is evident and this, with the recent rise in the securities rand premium, has tended to harden local prices.

The survey is based on the latest audited accounts of Zimbabwe Rhodesian listed companies issued before September 7, 1979 and excluding mining companies.

Attributable profits and earnings have been adjusted for non-recurring

items of income and expenditure as well as extraordinary items.

Prices used for the tables were those prevailing of September 14, 1979. As in the past, Rhodesia Corporation has been excluded from the review because, owing to the nature of the company's business, all income from Zimbabwe Rhodesian interests (which form the majority of earnings) remains blocked and dividends are restricted to be paid out of the British earnings only.

While the only new listings appearing on the local exchange have been local government and municipal stocks, various companies appearing last year do not form part of this year's analysis — Hipaper, CIH, Divida, Evergin, Rapcor, Impala, Rio Tinto and Springmaster. Further details on these companies appear under the table, Special Situation,

## DISILLUSIONED EMIGRANTS RETURN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] **HUNDREDS** of white Zimbabwe Rhodesians who have tried to settle in other countries have discovered that emigration does not solve their problems.

"It's not funny when you're paying £15 a week for a poky little room to be told by the Pakistani landlord that he's going to ration your bath water," said 24-year-old secretary Miss Anne Sailer.

She is one of many who have returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia in the past year, preferring to brave the uncertainties of a country at war than accept the way of life overseas.

The most recent monthly statistics show 385 whites migrated to this country in August — the highest monthly figure for a year. The total includes former residents who once believed they were quitting Zimbabwe Rhodesia for good.

## LEFT FOR U.K.

Mr John McLoughlin (25), a bootmaker who came to Rhodesia in 1971 after nine years in the British Army, left Shabani early this year and took his wife Marie and baby daughter to Britain.

"I just didn't want to know about Zimbabwe," Mr McLoughlin said, "so I sold up everything and had plans for recouping my losses in the Middle East, leaving the family in England."

"But I had a nasty feeling things wouldn't work out as soon as we got off the plane. London looked so dingy and things were no better when we arrived in County Durham, where Marie's family lives," he said.

"I was glad to accept a job in the Sudan, but it proved to be a case of out of the frying pan into the fire."

Working conditions were far worse than Mr McLoughlin had been led to believe, and within weeks he made up his mind to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia with his family.

Now working in Salisbury, Mr McLoughlin said: "It'll be a hard slog to get back to where I was in January, and I'm still not too confident about the future, but at least I feel at home here."

Bulawayo-born Miss Sailer returned last November after working in London for 18 months.

"Although I had quite a good time, I was worried about not being let back into Rhodesia once it became Zimbabwe," she said.

"We thought this was going to happen at the end of last year and I wanted to be here by

then," Miss Sailer said. She added that her fears were partly confirmed in July when the Prime Minister, Bishop Munro, spoke about a \$20 000 fine "for residents who wanted to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia after leaving to evade responsibility".

Miss Sailer said she realised soon after arriving in London that she would not settle in England. She hated the winter and the last straw came when the landlord warned her she was taking too many hot baths.

Sports writer Mr Herbie Martin (40), who was apprehensive about majority rule, decided last year to take his family back to New Zealand, which he had left 12 years ago.

## WELFARE STATE

"I hardly know the place, it had changed so much," he said. "The country is a cradle-to-grave welfare state and there seems to be no reward for hard work. There are so many strikes that one newspaper carried a column to let people know what services were unavailable that day."

"We couldn't match our Rhodesian style of living and it took me a year to

save up enough money to get back here."

Mr Martin's wife Caroline (33), also from New Zealand, said she was surprised to find racial tension spreading in her home country.

"One thing we did expect was a respite from the race problem," she said. "But we found growing mutiny among the Maoris and the thousands of recent islander immigrants."

Just back in Zimbabwe Rhodesia is Mr Phil Dearlove (32), a telex operator with many years experience in London and Salisbury.

He went to England in June to sort out a family problem, "and I was quite prepared to pick up where I had left off with a Fleet Street news agency," Mr Dearlove said. "But I hadn't reckoned with the trade unions."

He was required to take a telex test overseen by a member of the union chapel.

"The new machine was entirely unfamiliar to me, but nevertheless I made only three minor errors," he said.

"These cost me the job because the union was pressing the management for shorter hours and more pay. As a lover they

were deliberately depriving the agency of staff."

Himself a former deputy father of the chapel in the National Graphical Association, Mr Dearlove said he was glad trade unionism was not rampant in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"Here you know you can get on with your work without contrived industrial conflict," he said.

### DISGUSTED

Guard Force, Sergeant Joergen Winkler (36), now recovering in Salisbury from a shrapnel wound received in the war, returned to his native Frankfurt late last year. However, he was back after only two months.

"I was disgusted by the decadence and materialism in West Germany," he said. "They deliberately ignore the communist menace on their border and don't seem willing to fight for their beliefs. Traditional German values appear to have vanished."

"I was opposed to black rule, but we're still putting up a fight and setting an example to the feeble nations."

When Sergeant Winkler came back he was followed by a friend, Mr Walter Specht, now a lieutenant in the Guard Force.

## MORE TERRORISTS RESPOND TO AMNESTY OFFER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

MANY terrorists will give up fighting and return home if there is no agreement between the Patriotic Front and Britain, a group of former terrorists who surrendered to security forces on Monday said in Sipolilo yesterday.

The group told a contingent of local and foreign journalists that "boys in the bush" were waiting to see what would happen at the Lancaster House talks in London and "many will return home" if there were new elections, even if the PF did not agree.

Journalists freely mingled and chatted with the group of seven former terrorists who were said to have been among nine who surrendered to security forces at a village near Sipolilo on Monday.

The nine who surrendered were part of a larger group of 18 who were seen at the village.

One of them, Zvichapera Zvuhuvinyiriri (22) described the incident: "There was a group of us in a house at the farm when a security forces aeroplane came and circled.

"As it circled there was a sky-shout telling us that those who wanted to surrender should leave their weapons and go to an open field nearby. We discussed this among ourselves and some of us said we were going out and surrender.

"Nine of us did so and the rest remained in the house," said Mr Zvuhuvinyiriri, who had been a detachment medical assistant.

Tawanda Magwira (29) said he was abducted by terrorists while at work in the Dande Tribal Trust Land last year.

He, like the rest of his colleagues, had been engaged in contacts with ZIPRA forces, he said. "because by this time we were no longer working with them but fighting against them whenever we met".

Owen Madakufa (26), who left his job at Mashaba Mine to join the terrorists and was later trained in Mozambique, gave two reasons for the interfaction fighting. These were, he said, school closures and methods of operation.

"We used to operate together (in the Sipolilo area), but our working systems were different and when ZIPRA forces turned on us we hit back. Now the forces do not work together."

On schools, he said: "While we were telling villagers that schooling must go on, ZIPRA forces wanted them closed because they said the schools taught distorted things.

"We did not like to see schools closed because we want people to be educated. Also, villagers were complaining about schools being closed."

Later, journalists talked to Advance Chimurenga (19), who voluntarily left school in 1975 to go and join the terrorists and gave himself up on Friday, and Forces Rwenyika (31), a former detachment commander, who went to a security forces base and voluntarily gave himself up on Sunday.

Advance said he had given himself up because, after hearing that there was now majority rule in the country, he did not see any reason to continue fighting. "I saw that we sons of Zimbabwe are now just killing ourselves."

Forces, who was trained in Mozambique and Ethiopia, said there were many desertions from the terrorists, but discussion on amnesty and giving up fighting were forbidden by the commanders. "There are others who also want to return but are afraid."

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON CONDUCT OF LANCASTER HOUSE TALKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 8

[Editorial: "At Last a Stand"]

[Text]

THERE can be no doubt that Lord Carrington gave the Patriotic Front every opportunity to act reasonably before he announced on Monday that he could not hold up the conference any longer.

His decision to discuss transitional arrangements with the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government, leaving the invitation with the PF to join in if they felt able to accept the British constitutional proposals, was made reluctantly.

But the important thing is that the British Government did make a stand at last. Perhaps this may persuade the PF and its advisers that there is a limit beyond which conciliation becomes capitulation.

An agreement to which one of the main protagonists is not party is hardly the solution that Britain was seeking in the first place.

But if this agreement is not possible, then the road which Lord Carrington said Britain would follow does at least offer the hope that international support for a bilateral solution will lead in time to the collapse of the war.

It was this international support on which Zimbabwe Rhodesia was counting after the April elections but which it did not get.

Will it be forthcoming if the PF remains out of an agreement resulting from the Lancaster House talks? That will largely be up to the frontline States, whose attitude over the next few days will be crucial to our future.

CSO: 4420



# REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS, CASUALTIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

**ANOTHER 73 deaths in the war, including 57 terrorists, four members of the security forces and a white farmer, were reported yesterday by Combined Operations Headquarters.**

The security force men killed in action were Lance-Corporal Siriro Tatawa (28), who was married and came from the Goromonzi district, Trooper Henry Furness (29), who was single and came from Darlington, England, and District Security Assistant Coffee Sybert (26), who was single and came from the Sipolilo district.

A 38-year-old Juliasdale farmer, Mr Christopher Ross, who was married with three children, died when terrorists ambushed his vehicle in the Juliasdale district on Saturday.

The murder by terrorists was also reported of Lance-Corporal Pinesel Mutase (26), who was married with one child and who came from the Gutu district.

## AMBUSH

He died when the civilian vehicle in which he was travelling was ambushed in the south-east operational area on Monday. One other passenger was injured. The driver was unhurt.

Security forces have killed 57 terrorists and eight terrorist collaborators. Three unidentified civilians have been murdered by terrorists in the operational areas.

A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters confirmed yesterday that on Saturday terrorists attacked the industrial area of Bindura with mortars and small-arms.

There was very little damage and no casualties, he said.

A total of 93 terrorists have been killed since last Thursday.

Since the start of this year 3 553 terrorists have been killed in the country. The total number of terrorists killed in the whole of last year was 2 525.

## Contact Near Salisbury

SECURITY forces and terrorists clashed at Christon Bank, just north of Salisbury, last night.

A Police spokesman said that at about 7.10 p.m. a security forces patrol moving into an ambush position in the Christon Bank area about 25 km north of Salisbury made contact with an unknown number of terrorists.

In the ensuing fire fight an unidentified black man was slightly injured. Follow-up operations are continuing, the spokesman said.

A Christon Bank resident, Mrs Sarah Williams, said: "It appeared to be mortars and an awful lot of shooting. The shooting seemed to come from several different directions. It was not very far down the road," she said.

Last night's incident was the fourth terrorist related action since September 12 last year when about six terrorists attacked a resident's home with rockets and small-arms fire while he was on holiday.

Since then, terrorists have attacked two other houses, one of which was occupied by a man and his son, who fought off the attack without injury. The other house was empty. The attacks happened on November 27 last year and on April 3 this year.

## Umtali Bomb 'Size of Brick'

THE bomb that exploded in an Umtali store on Monday was apparently the shape and size of a brick and was wrapped in brown paper, a Police spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday.

Umtali Police have appealed to anybody who saw the parcel, or anything or anything else in connection with it, at 3.10 p.m. at Tip Top Fashions in Main Street to telephone them on 64212.

People were cleared from the store seconds before the bomb exploded

on the premises, blowing off the roof and slightly injuring a shop assistant.

Miss Amina Omar, sister-in-law of the owner, Mr Yunus Omar, had the store cleared when she was told a suspicious-looking parcel had been seen on the premises.

The spokesman in Salisbury again appealed to shop managers and owners to tighten security and carefully examine parcels taken into premises.

Normal Police follow-up operations were in progress, a Police spokesman in Umtali said.

## Bombing of Tete Rail Link Claimed

MAPUTO.  
ZIMBABWE Rhodesian planes destroyed three railway bridges and two timber trucks in raids on Tete Province in northeastern Mozambique in the past few days, the official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday.

In the first attack on October 11 bombs fell between Mecito and Chozza about 150 km from the Zimbabwe Rhodesian border on the railway linking Tete with the port of Beira, the agency said, Iana-Reuter reports.

Despite fire from Mozambican anti-aircraft batteries the planes managed to destroy three bridges over the Nocondal River, AIM said.

During a second attack on Mozambique on October 13, Zimbabwe Rhodesian aircraft bombed two trucks transporting wood from Chimol to Tete, the agency said.

In Salisbury, a spokesman for Combined Operations headquarters said comment was not made on unsubstantiated reports.

CSO: 4420

## UNIVERSITY STAFF CALL FOR END OF BLACK DRAFT

## Thirty-Five Protest

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

THIRTY-FIVE members of the staff of the University of Rhodesia have protested at the call-up of Africans for military duties.

On Monday, a circular bearing their signatures described the call-up under the National Registration Act of 1979 as being "retrogressive".

It denied the claim that the African people had achieved what they had been fighting for. No other nation, it said, had recognised the Government of National Unity.

"The lynch-pin of the present Constitution is to protect white interests and privileges," said the circular. In the circumstances, Africans had no obligation to fight for and to protect these privileges.

It added: "The security of this country does not

lie in conscripting Africans to fight, but in finding ways and means of reconciling and accommodating the interests of the conflicting parties. The Lancaster House conference is a step in the right direction."

## APPEAL

It urged the Government to abandon the present call-up exercise, and appealed to all parties to the Lancaster House conference "to come to a just and lasting solution to the problems facing the country".

Once this was achieved, said the circular, "there will be no need for conscription, as every Zimbabwean will naturally accept the obligation of National Service".

The circular was signed by: B. C. Muchena and P. R. N. Chigaru — Faculty of Agriculture.

G. P. Kahari, M. J. M. Sibanda, T. J. B. Jokonya, E. P. Mashaire, J. M. Chirwa, T. J. Mafico, E. C. Mandivanga, M. Mapuranga, A. C. Hodza, B. J. Mhlaba, C. M. Sileya, C. Chitando, H. Chimhunda, A. Pongweni, G. R. Chimonyo, C. O. Rambanapani, L. M. Zinyama, N. C. Dombetembe and G. Matsika — Faculty of Arts.

O. E. Marawanyika, C. E. M. Chikombah, N. A. Maraire and L. M. Nyagura — Faculty of Education.

B. F. M. Waramba, P. P. Mebe, B. K. Mtwesye, J. J. Chituro and R. Matambanadzo — Faculty of Science.

P. M. Vengesa — Faculty of Medicine, C. Karase, E. T. Runika, C. Utete and X. M. Kadhami — Faculty of Social Studies.

Erroneous Assertion Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Dangerous Assertion"]

[Text]

**THOSE** staff members at the University of Rhodesia who have attacked the call-up of blacks for military service say that the Constitution protects white interests and privileges. For this reason, they say, Africans are under no obligation to fight.

This is a dangerous and misleading assertion which might be said to be calculated to lead to the surrender of the country to the forces of terrorism.

The university protesters need reminding that it is the black people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, particularly those living in the remoter areas, who have suffered terribly at the hands of the terrorists.

The story of murder and unspeakable atrocity is known to everyone who lives in this country; and were it not for the efforts of the Security Forces more grim chapters would have unfolded.

There may well be aspects of the present Constitution to which people at the university or anywhere else have every right to take exception.

But to suggest that because of this the Government should abandon the call-up is ridiculous, particularly at a time when forces opposed to the Government repeatedly threaten to step up their campaign of violence to achieve their ends if they cannot get their way at the conference table.

The staff at the university who signed the circular should show more responsibility if they wish to be taken seriously.

CSO: 4420

## MANDAZA CALLS FOR END TO FIGHTING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

THE lifting of sanctions was "immaterial" to most Zimbabwe Rhodesians who wanted to see an immediate end to the war, said a top member of the United National Federal Party yesterday.

In an interview Mr Peter Mandaza, the publicity secretary, said it would be most unfortunate were the London constitutional talks to end in a settlement that did not involve the Patriotic Front.

Such a settlement would not satisfy the aspirations of the tribespeople, who were now bearing the brunt of the war. All that they people needed, said Mr Mandaza, was the restoration of peace to allow them to continue ploughing their land and living in the TTTs as they wished.

## ASPIRATIONS

"It is important that something be done immediately to stop this war if we are to satisfy the aspirations of the majority of our people.

"To them, sanctions are secondary. In fact, they are immaterial because the tribespeople are only interested in having peace so that they can do their

own things where they used to live," he said.

Mr Mandaza, who is Deputy Minister of Education, hoped the Lancaster House negotiations would succeed, especially because there were indications of their backing by the frontline States.

"And I hope that reason is going to reign in the minds of the Patriotic Front so that they also agree to the constitutional proposals."

Should another election be held, the UNFP would contest it as a separate entity, he said.

Asked whether demands by the Patriotic Front of having the poll supervised by the United Nations were acceptable, Mr Mandaza said, "The UNFP has never complained about any elections being rigged. We don't mind who supervises it, even if this were to be done by Russia. We are ready for it and the people will express their will through the ballot."

His party objected to the election being conducted on a party list system as was done in the April poll. The method, he added, deprived candidates of their democratic right to stand as independents.



#### WORK ON NEW CHITUNGWIZA HOSPITAL STARTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Work has begun on the first stage of a \$2.5 million, 250-bed general hospital in Chitungwiza Urban Council.

The contractor began levelling a site near the Zengeza market and commercial area at the beginning of the week.

The first three single-storey, 42-bed wards of stage one are being built on a 10,5 ha site by Progress Builders and Construction (Pvt.) Ltd for \$168 705.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Works said the wards would be completed next April.

He said the erection of the other stages of the hospital, which is being built on the single-storey pavilion system, would follow without interruption when funds were available. The hospital would not be occupied until all the buildings were completed.

#### Casualty

It will be situated in the middle of present urban development in Chitungwiza.

A large casualty and out-patients department will be housed in one block of the 22-block complex. Another will contain an X-ray unit, twin operating theatres and central sterilising department.

Separate blocks will house a laboratory, the administration and pharmacy section, a mortuary with post-mortem facilities and each of the specialist wards.

Five buildings in the service area will house the hospital main kitchen, a cafeteria and domestic staff changing rooms.

Four blocks will comprise a training facility and hostel for medical assistant trainees.

A separate block will contain a physiotherapy unit. Another block will contain accommodation on site for essential staff, such as doctors and technicians, and houses will be built for maintenance staff.

The spokesman said tenders for the building phases would be invited in due course.

The pavilion style which consists of single-storey blocks linked by covered walkways had the advantage of being cheap and simple to erect, and easy to extend when required.

Ventilation and light were also well provided, said the spokesman.

CSU: 4420

ATUC POSITION ON MINIMUM WAGES FOR FARM WORKERS REPORTED

Other Industries Viewed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] Bulawayo. The statement by the Minister of Manpower and Social Affairs, Dr Aaron Mutiti, that there should be a minimum wage of \$20 for agricultural workers does not go far enough "in dealing with the problems of the farming industry," the African Trades Union Congress of Zimbabwe Rhodesia said yesterday.

The farming industry should not be treated in isolation: other low-paying industries should be given urgent attention.

In an interview on the ATUC statement, the president, Mr Phineas Sithole, said: "The Government must move nearer to the problem and take a close look at the value of the free benefits farmers claim they give their workers.

"At the moment we are all in the dark about what the value of farm wages really are. Too many people are making snap judgments from too far away.

"The Government must get specific information about the scope and value of farm workers' free benefits.

"The point we are making is that it is no good isolating the farming industry. What is important is to make a decision in relation to the other sectors of the economy. The poverty datum line should also be looked at."

It was important that aid given to other sectors of the economy should be "given to farmers as well."

The level of wages was governed by the economic health of an industry.

"We have to give the farmer confidence in the future of his industry," Mr Sithole said.

# Increases Generate Problems

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Farm Wages"]

[Text]

THE question of wages for farm workers in this country cannot be looked at without taking into consideration the whole area of remuneration for these workers and the conditions in which they live.

In terms of dollars and cents, many workers appear to get a pittance. But when the essentials of food, housing, clothing, medical attention and schooling provided by the employer are considered, the picture is not so bleak.

Nevertheless, modern thinking is that the paternal attitude of most farmers towards their workers is outdated, and that the workers should have more cash in their pockets to spend as they would. They must look after themselves.

Higher wages must come, but they could lead to problems. Not all the advantages would go to the worker. The farmer would have to reduce his contribution in other forms, or perhaps charge for what is now given free. He might have to reduce his labour force.

If the workers were left more to their own devices they would need to be provided within reasonable distance with the shopping, educational, medical and recreational facilities that would make having more money in their pockets worthwhile. There must be a changing rural scene.

All aspects of agricultural employment are now being examined. There are so many side issues that the views of the workers themselves must not be ignored. Higher wages cannot be discussed or introduced in isolation.

## CHAVLIN: GEAR TRAINING NUMBERS TO JOB MARKET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

PEOPLE should not be trained in numbers that were greatly beyond the capacity of industry to employ, or their frustration and disillusionment could manifest themselves in violence, Mr John Graylin, chairman of the Manpower Development and Training Authority, said here yesterday.

Mr Graylin told a seminar on operator training that of the 1000 000 people employed, about 200 000 had jobs for which formalised training was required.

They had skills below the level of journeymen and therefore came under the definition of operators.

"We must avoid using the term 'semi-skilled' to describe them, because of its derogatory connotation."

"It is wrong to describe a sewing-machine operator as semi-skilled when he is highly skilled in the operation of his sewing machine," he said.

The formalised training need not be given at off-the-job training centres. He envisaged that most training of operators would be given at the place of work.

Formalised operator training should be carried out according to a uniform training programme approved by Mandata, and standards set and maintained.

"Every sewing-machine operator would be trained to a uniform minimum standard of performance, and this would be recognised by a certificate bearing the Mandata seal."

"It would show the worker was up to a recognised standard, and give him status and mobility within the industry."

"It would be of benefit to the nation because of the higher productivity that could be expected from a work force of properly-trained operators."

Industry should be encouraged in its approach to training. It could not afford the luxury of

training people for tasks they did not have to do, nor could it afford to train them beyond the standard required to do their jobs.

Mrs G. Lapepe, senior community services assistant, City of Bulawayo, said frustration came when people with years of experience in a particular job moved to another firm or town and had to start all over again because they did not have a certificate.

She suggested that the 50 African Development Fund workshops be expanded and used for training people in vehicle maintenance and repair work.

Mr Trevor Hodgson, managing director, Radio-ter and Tinting (Pvt.) Ltd, said the first major hurdle in training the masses was to reassure those with skills and knowledge that their jobs were not in jeopardy, that, in fact, they would be promoted to higher positions in the company pyramid.

## BRIEFS

**DANGER OF CIVIL WAR--**Zimbabwe Rhodesia was on the verge of a complex civil war, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union said yesterday. Iana reports that a statement issued by the party's deputy publicity secretary, Mr Richard Chikosi, urged the leaders at the Lancaster House constitutional talks to realise that the war situation was now "extremely serious." "All the leaders must humble themselves and heed the fact that, today, neither the Patriotic Front nor the Government alone can stop this war soon or in the near future. Only by acting collectively, through an inclusive settlement is there hope that the war can be stopped within a reasonable time," Mr Chikosi said. He urged the delegation heads to adopt an "inclusive approach" in the national interest. "It is only in this spirit the people accept their leadership and it is in that spirit that the people will judge them." Mr Chikosi also attacked the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Foreign Minister, Mr David Mukome, who said in London that there would be no need for a new general election should a new constitution for this country emerge from the conference, but without the Patriotic Front's participation. "ZANU insists that whenever there is a new constitution, the electorate should be asked to accept or reject it in a referendum, and if accepted, to elect their new Government under it in a general election." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 5]

**INEFFECTUAL TERRORIST ATTACK--**Bulawayo.--Terrorists carried out an ineffectual attack on La Rochelle strawberry farm, 2km south of Essexvale and 45km from Bulawayo, at about 11 p.m. on Tuesday. The firing lasted about five minutes, but there were no direct hits, no damage to property and no one was hurt. The nearest shell landed about 40 m from the farm compound.--Oun Corr. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 79]

**FUEL SAVING TALKS--**The Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic hopes to meet motoring organisations next week on fuel saving methods. A fuel conservation committee, consisting of Engineer Penry Mainwaring, the Deputy Secretary in the Ministry, and two senior officials, will discuss proposals with the Transport Operators' Association, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, the Commercial Farmers' Union, urban bus companies, the Automobile Association, the Police and the Traffic Safety Board. A spokesman for the Ministry said discussions would probably include the possibility of changes



to the Roads and Road Traffic Act to allow vehicles operated by farmers and private companies to accept return loads. He said there was likely to be conflict between the Commercial Farmers' Union, which wanted farmers to be able to carry loads for hire, and the Transport Operators' Association, which wanted to retain their business. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 1]

ZAMBIAN RAIL PRIORITIES--If the Zambian Government decided to reroute its imports and exports through Zimbabwe Rhodesia it would be necessary for that country to determine the priorities to be accorded to specific commodities, a spokesman for Rhodesia Railways said yesterday. The spokesman was responding to questions put to him by the African News Service on whether the railways here had the capacity to take on extra traffic for Zambia after the ~~commando~~ strike against the Tazara railway bridge and an adjacent road bridge last Friday. "It will be necessary for Zambia to decide what additional traffic is to be switched to the southern route and for them to determine the priorities to be accorded to the specific commodities in accordance with the existing agreed procedure," the railways spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 6]

DSA'S ADMONISHED--District security assistants were urged on Friday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Zimuto, "to protect and befriend the people, not harass them or intimidate them as terrorists do". Addressing a passing out parade of district security assistants at the Chikurubi Training Depot near Salisbury, Mr Zimuto said terrorists avoided confrontation with security forces, preferring "softer targets such as old men, women, children and unarmed missionaries. "Against this, men such as yourselves have taken their stand". Saying district security assistants were the "para-military arm" of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Zimuto told the parade: "Remember you represent a Ministry and a Government whose integrity and sense of fair play must be seen by the tribesmen to be ever present. "In the present political atmosphere it is essential that the governing body and its arms of administration remain steadfast and strong. "We must not be swayed or weakened by the forces of evil that rage against us. The people who have given us our position must remain our greatest concern," the Minister said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 79 p 3]

WAR CASUALTIES--Combined Operations Headquarters reported yesterday the deaths of 36 more people, including a Police constable and 23 terrorists. Seven terrorist collaborators have been killed. The communique reported the death in action of Constable Edson Nodza (23), who was single and came from the Victoria district. An unidentified black civilian was killed and another injured when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine in the eastern operational area. Two black civilians have been murdered by terrorists and two have been killed in crossfire. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 79 p 1]

SOUTH AFRICAN ALLIANCE LAUNCHED AS POLITICAL MOVEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African alliance has been launched officially as a political movement in Cape Town.

At a meeting on Saturday in the Elsies River Civic Centre, attended by about 50 people, a former organiser of the Labour Party in the Cape, Mr Verral Herbert, was elected national chairman of the alliance.

The other member of the executive who will serve for a one-year term are: Mr Peter Marais (secretary-general, Mr Tommy Pearson (National vice-chairman), and Mr F B Pillay (National administrative secretary).

In a statement issued after the meeting, Mr Peter Marais said the South African Alliance intended to make a big impact on the political scene and had appointed six organisers to embark on a full-scale membership drive.

The alliance had decided to present practical alternative proposals to the Schabusch constitutional commission and to persist in its efforts to unite all South Africans and prevent any further polarisation along colour lines.

One of the alliance's main objectives would be to break the political deadlock in negotiations between various conflicting groups and to find a lasting political settlement which would be practical, realistic and acceptable to all.

Mr Marais added that the former leader of the Freedom Party, Dr W J Bergins, had indicated at the meeting that he would retire from further political participation in the affairs of the alliance. However, he promised that the alliance could still rely on his support. — Sapa.

CSU: 4420

## AWB TO REGISTER AS POLITICAL PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

THE leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, announced yesterday that his organisation is to register as a political party in Pretoria this week.

Speaking from his Ventersdorp farm he said approximately 100 top executives of the AWB met on Kruger Day and had put down their signatures for the registering of the party to be known as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging Blanke Volksparty.

Mr Terreblanche said he expected the Government to announce a general election for March or April next year and his party was to start campaigning the week after registering.

Outlining his party's aims he said he had a clear alternative to offer whereas other parties opposing the Government did not.

He was in favour of abolishing the Westminster system "as this would eventually lead to one-man, one vote".

"Under our system voters would not vote for a political party, but would elect people in the different economic

sectors to represent them in a controlling body.

Mr Terreblanche stressed that a controlling body, to be known as the "Volkstaat", would be established to look after the country's national interest "and at the same time prevent the representatives from the different sectors to try and serve their own interests only".

If the new party came to power the public would be given the opportunity every five years to vote in favour of or against the system.

The "alternative" also includes:

- The creation of a White Volkstaat;

- Strict maintenance of racial separation;

- The establishment of a homeland for Coloureds;

- Recognition of historical Black/ areas;

- Decentralisation of industries in an attempt to remove the majority of Blacks from traditionally White areas, and Nationalisation of gold, diamonds and other underground assets presently in the hands of foreign elements.

NEW OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER'S COLLABORATION URGED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 79 p 10

["Perspective" column by Willem de Klerk: "The Many Ifs of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert"]

[Text] The new leader of the official opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, deserves to be wished good luck.

There are many qualified leaders in the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] front benches to make his choice a distinction. This shows confidence and talent. Moreover, the quality of his political oratory and thinking has made a good impression in the past.

A word of courage must be added in wishing him good luck, because leading the PFP is no child's play. There are internal tensions, differing points of departure, plenty of ambitions, many frustrations and the problem of finding a way of introducing their political concept to the electorate.

Dr Slabbert will have his hands full.

Blood Brothers

It is improbable that a big new political rearrangement is in sight.

The Nationalist Party is and will keep on being the central party which, as far as the direction of policy is concerned, represents the realism of South African policy. The average person, whether he be conservativeminded or more daring with respect to future political developments, is at home here.

The possible gradual splintering of the Nationalist Party by the information of more conservative groups will not drain the Nationalist Party.

The reformed Nationalist Party (HNP), in its new aspect and with new leaders will certainly establish itself more strongly. However, this group will remain an insignificant minority.

The NRP is presently fighting for its life and I am not going to venture to predict what this will lead to.

It may be that the NRP will be increasing its ranks by attracting the English-speaking average group at the expense of the PFP. There is also the possibility that the NRP will give up supporting the Nationalist Party.

The most important source of nourishment for the PFP is the NRP and this is exactly where the tangle lies, because in their political concepts the NRP supporters are not the blood brothers of the PFP.

Someone has stated that the PFP will get its great chance in the crisis, that is if the crisis comes. The crisis of revolution, untenable international pressure and collapse of order. In my opinion, in the event that such a situation should arise, the PFP will still end up in front of closed doors.

In a crisis, the white electorate will still cling to the party where they feel that their interests are the safest. People of other colors will then have no regard for the roundabout ways of white politicians who have no political power.

Even in another respect the PFP is checkmated, because the wind will be taken from their sails by the Nationalist Party initiative.

The "constellation of nations" is weakening the PFP's slogan of a "racial alliance."

The development of joint control over common affairs with maintenance of one's own political authority over one's own affairs has pulled the rug from under their policy of power sharing.

The policy of negotiation within the existing political establishments and the creation of new establishments for deliberation is taking the place of their craving for a national convention.

Not that I mean that the PFP will fade away, because at least there will be a place for the ultra-left grouping in white politics. The thought of a unitary nation in an open society with one-man, one-vote for a common parliament is being supported by some as an alternative.

If they do not splinter, and if they entice away NRP supporters, if they can succeed in stopping the support of English speakers for the Nationalist Party, if they can recruit another group of Afrikaners and if their standing among the blacks and the colored does not lose any more ground. . . then they can continue to exist as a party and even grow a few inches taller.

But this is not going to turn them into a political power factor yet.

Just for the sake of argument, even though the Nationalist Party may crack and cave in as a result of one or another unforeseen absurdity, the PFP

will not be slipping into the green benches of the government. There will be a new political movement then.

#### Loyal Opposition

The only role which Van Zyl Slabbert can fulfill is that of forming an effective opposition. This is something which South Africa needs very badly.

An opposition which can be trusted when it comes down to the great loyalties involving the country's interest, its secrets and strategy;

--an opposition which acts as a control for the government and confronts it with the conduct of its own policy, so that every minister and the prime minister will keep on minding their P's and Q's.

--an opposition which will stimulate the government to do the right thing at the right time;

--an opposition which will promote racial collaboration, and in all of its utterances (even those of its press) will serve to preserve order and oppose revolution.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert must measure his status and office by these standards. South Africa will do the same.

In a typical Afrikaans idiom: Blessings of courage, because the worst is yet to come.

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# BOUTH REPLIED TO NAMIBIA PROPOSAL: GOVERNMENT PESSIMISTIC

Adenborough THE ECHO IN English 13 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Keith Abernethy]

[Cont]

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday afternoon conveyed South Africa's reply to the latest South West African proposal of the Western Five to the ambassadors concerned.

Mr Botha's discussions yesterday afternoon with the diplomatic representatives of the Five took place against the background of growing pessimism on the part of the South African Government about a settlement.

Mr Botha expressed this pessimism at a National Party meeting in Edenvale this week and indicated that a settlement was still far off.

## Nor Fina

He made it clear that there had been no final settlement and did not reveal details of the West proposals.

A solution could not be achieved unless the West reverted to the original plan if approved, he said.

Mr Botha, through his secretary, confirmed last night that the South African

reply to the proposals put to the country on October 1 had been delivered.

He had no further comment to make at this stage.

Earlier Mr Botha had said South Africa had made all the concessions it could make in South West Africa — including one-man-one-vote, the abolishment of the immorality and pass laws and had agreed to the presence of a United Nations peace keeping force.

Informed sources say the South African Government is, on the one hand, faced

with growing unrest among the population of South West Africa, who want to see an early settlement so that they can start working for the future.

On the other hand the Government is doing its best to meet the West — and its changing stance.

It is believed that the Government fears practical problems in enforcing the 1 000 km no man's land proposal and is not satisfied that this would be a satisfactory alternative to a system of monitoring Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia.

PRESS COMMENT ON BOTHA'S STATEMENT ON MIXED MARRIAGE

'DIE VOLKSBLAD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Oct 79 p 22

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

In South Africa the ban on mixed marriages and immorality between Black and White is far more of a protective than a discriminatory nature. This is so simply because racial and national composition and attitudes render the consequences of such immorality and of such marriages seriously problematical — for individuals, society and even for State dispensation. The problems caused can even be devastating.

The Government, the Church and all responsible for the welfare of people dare not ignore these realities. That's why it is so unreasonable and unfair to condemn caution in this respect as mere apartheid politics and discrimination. Even in Black ranks and nations concern has been expressed about miscegenation and the abuse of Black girls and women by wealthy White men.

The Opposition and its Press are unjustifiably elated by what Mr P W Botha said about this matter at the Cape con-

gress. The Prime Minister spoke expressly of improving the two bans, for which he would consider positive proposals on merit. The Government would however, not give in to politically motivated agitations aimed at embarrassing it.

He referred to social evils which could create serious problems and appealed for self-control regarding the matter in a complicated country which is difficult to rule.

These prohibitions are, of course, exploited against South Africa overseas and there are enough South Africans who harm their country with one-sided versions. But in the light of realities, evils and greater future problems — particularly in the present transition period through which the South African national and group dispensation is passing — it is the responsibility of the authorities, in consultation with other leading institutions, to avoid maladjustment, heartbreak and tears.

Bloemfontein A — September 27

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICA DAILY in English 5 Oct 79 p 24

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

The Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha is not prepared to pay more for service to renewal. This is evident from his statement that he is willing to consider proposals to improve the Immorality and Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Acts.

These are without doubt the most controversial Acts in South Africa and the most involving moral emotions. They are essentially Acts about race — in many details — and about the laws of the state.

That's why the general public's initial reaction to the announcement was not an unqualified, positive one.

Any reasonable people could have asked the Government — in a trade vote like — being a sovereign state against discrimination or even being in favour of it could be countered with the following:

Firstly, the Dutch Reformed Church in two recent sessions, came to the conclusion that there were no theological grounds for these Acts, but only practical grounds. Mr Botha is therefore in good company when he indicates that

these Acts do not bear the status of holiness.

Secondly, Mr Botha did not say the Acts would be scrapped or even amended — only that the Government would consider positive proposals on merit. The implication is that the Acts will stand as long as no suggestions are received which answer to the requirement of eliminating contradictions and unnecessary injury.

Revision of these Acts does not mean revision of separate development — merely implementation thereof. At one stage the Acts were deemed necessary for the retention of identity for the elimination of racial evils — particularly among the less privileged on both sides of the colour line — and to eliminate friction between racial groups.

The question is whether this type of statutory control is still desirable to fulfil the same function in the changed circumstances of 1979 and the future.

Diggendblad is unable to give an unequivocally affirmative answer to this Pretoria A — September 28

## SACC: CHURCH WILL NOT PERMIT STATE TO RESTRICT WILE

## Executive Committee Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct. 79 p. 2

[Text]

THE church would not permit a Minister of state to restrict the degree of its obedience to divine commission, the executive committee of the South African Council of Churches said in a statement yesterday.

The statement was issued after leaders of member churches debated statements made in the wake of recent meetings between the SACC Secretary-General, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

It says the meeting was convened to discover "the right approach, for the churches, acting on an ecumenical basis, to the pressures for urgent fundamental change — and especially to consider the use of economic pressures as a means to

achieve justice called for by God from all his people, for all his people."

"We have consistently rejected armed violence as a means to achieve justice. We are unable by law in this country to explore fully the alternatives to armed violence, but we consider it essential that we search for every alternative to a course that can only end in a bloodbath in Southern Africa.

"In this context, we thank God for the prophetic witness of our general secretary, and for his deep commitment to the Christian gospel.

"We, on behalf of the major part of the Christian church in South Africa, have come to a unanimous decision as to our approach in the present situation, but in courtesy to the cabinet ministers concerned, no statement will be released to the press until they have had an opportunity to receive our statement.

"We do not seek confrontation with the State, but if such confrontation is forced upon us by our obligation to witness to the Christian Gospel and to serve our Lord, we will not seek to avoid the suffering which it may entail.

"This meeting has also considered the recent attack made on the SACC by the Minister of Police and Prisons and fully endorses the response to that attack by the general secretary at his Press conference (last Thursday).

"The church will not permit a Minister of State to restrict the degree of its obedience to the divine commission.

"We reaffirm the teaching of the Old and New Testaments that an essential part of the work of the Church is to care for the widows, the orphans, the poor and oppressed, and those regarded as the strangers in our land."

— Sapa.

Johannesburg: THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Mr Percy Qobusa, editor of the Johannesburg Post, has warned the Government that any action against the South African Council of Churches (SACC) could cause untold damage to the country.

"The outrage of the international community, coupled with the massive sense of anger in the Black community, will be something that we cannot possibly survive," he said.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Pietermaritzburg Branch of the Institute of Race Relations on Saturday night, Mr Qobusa referred to a scathing attack on the SACC by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, earlier last week.

Mr Le Grange is reported to have said that the SACC

and some "leftist ministers" should "desist" from irresponsible actions and encouraging people to break the law.

Mr Qobusa called this typical Government in action.

"My own experience is that these orchestrations are not a social pastime of our Cabinet ministers. The South African public is being prepared against some form of action the Government intends taking against Bishop Tutu or the SACC. We have seen this all before."

"Any attempt on the part of the State to stop the SACC and its work, will necessarily lead to a State-Church confrontation, an event that will bring South Africans on the brink of total isolation from the international community."

"I therefore appeal to the

Government to think with their heads and not their emotions. We are at the crossroads. We are on the brink of achieving total peace in our nation or total chaos."

"The choice is ours and we cannot tamper with these stark realities."

He said Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC was a man of conscience, dedicated to bringing about reconciliation among all races.

"As a churchman, entrusted with the responsibility of interpreting the gospel honestly, he cannot but condemn very strongly the policies of this country, which cause so much hurt and humiliation," Mr Qobusa said. — Sapa.

# 'THE CITIZEN' Reaction

Johannesburg: THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 79 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Police and Prisons,

Mr Le Grange, has made some very serious allegations about "Leftist ministers and spiritual leaders."

He has warned them to desist from irresponsible actions and encouraging people to break the law.

Among his charges against some churches and church organisations are the following:

"Blacks are being conditioned to believe that the existing order is un-Christian and illegal, that their human rights are being denied, that they are being suppressed and exploited, and that human dignity is being infringed upon."

"Conscientious objection to military service is being encouraged among Whites."

"An anti-investment campaign is being cautiously propagated."

"Security legislation and actions to maintain security are being condemned."

"Political detainees are being cared for and political trials financed."

"The educational system for Blacks is being rejected and an alternative system of school integration is being propagated."

"The organisation of self-help projects is being undertaken to exploit the unemployment situation."

"The organisation of campaigns against the demolition of squatter camps is being undertaken and this is then justified on Christian grounds."

## Damaging

We, as a newspaper, have always been critical of political clerics.

We have seen enough of the damage they can do to this country by encouraging such bodies as the World Council of Churches to condemn South Africa at every turn and to give aid to movements which aim to overthrow the Whites of Southern Africa.

We have seen them question the authority of the Government at home, as well as its laws, and give their moral backing and their blessing to radical movements which are bent on doing away with the existing order.

We, therefore, support the Minister when he warns these clerics on certain matters which we find particularly relevant.

For example, if clerics who know they may not urge boycotts or disinvestment nevertheless do so with scarcely-veiled calls on overseas countries to engage in this kind of activity, then we agree with him.

They should not be allowed to commit what might be regarded as acts of economic sabotage of this country.

## They are guilty

When clerics encourage conscientious objection, going out of their way to persuade young men that they need not, or should not, fight an "unjust" war, as they call it, they are guilty of helping the enemy.

This country would be at the mercy of terroristic forces if clerics made refusal to serve a Christian duty, or a practice to be encouraged on religious grounds.

Since this would undermine the whole system of national service and would keep out of the Forces young men who would otherwise have served their country well.

We also do not see why intervention by clerics in political and other non-religious spheres should be tolerated.

There are some clerics who make common cause with radical movements.

There are some who challenge the authority of the State in the misguided belief that the Church must give a lead to its members, even if they come into conflict with the State.

The Minister criticises especially the incitive calls to civil disobedience in respect of the laws of this country made at the recent annual meeting of the South African Council of Churches.

The council, on that occasion, passed a resolution giving moral encouragement to people who break race laws in the interests of inter-racial fellowship.

The resolution also declared that churches should withdraw from co-operation with the State where its laws violate the justice of God.

One speaker said: "The Church must initiate and support programmes of civil disobedience on a massive scale and challenge especially White Christians on this issue."

The Citizen commented at the time: "Civil disobedience is the last thing this country can afford at any time, and particularly now, when the Whites are poised to seek an accommodation with people of colour."

"When clashes with the law can only cause a severe setback to the progress that has already been made."

We are not as convinced that the Minister serves his cause well by some of his other criticisms.

For example, the fact that political detainees are being cared for and political trials are being financed is not per se wrong.

## The question

Political trials are costly, lengthy and involved affairs and those who are in the dock have a right to be defended properly.

There is also nothing wrong, as such, in looking after political detainees.

The question is whether the supply of such funds encourages people to engage in acts of sabotage or terrorism, in the belief that they or their families will be cared for if they are caught.



But it is doubtful whether the availability of funds for political trials encourages political crimes.

What is important is the manner in which these funds are handled or spent — we have in mind the case of Mr Shun Chetty's missing money.

If there is any misappropriation or misuse of funds, that is a matter for the donors of the money or the police.

We also do not think that rejection of the educational system for Blacks, or the advocacy of school integration, is necessarily a matter that should not be canvassed.

It is a topic which is aired in White politics as well.

### No Incitement

Provided there is no incitement of children to stay away from schools, or to take physical action, like burning down schools, to attack the system, we cannot see the justification for the Minister's objection.

Unless, of course, he has information which we do not have which suggests something sinister is going on.

There is nothing wrong in having self-help projects, unless there are radical motivations behind some of these projects.

Nor is involvement in campaigns to prevent the demolition of squatter camps a bad thing — as the saving of Crossroads has shown.

In general we agree with the Minister that clerics should not challenge the authority of the State in any way.

They are men of the cloth; let them stick to their religious ministry.

What we cannot have in this country is a Church-State conflict.

There are indications, however, that there might be trouble brewing in that direction.

We repeat, therefore, an appeal we made recently.

The call should not be:

"Onward Christian dissenters, activists, radicals and resisters of the law."

"But onward Christians and peoples of other faiths, all dedicated to change the face of the Republic in peace."

# WASA CONGRESS DISCUSSES HARASSMENT OF JOURNALISTS

Johannesburg POST in English 8 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Willie Mahloane and Mathatha Tsedu]

[Text]

**THE BANNINGS and harassment of black journalists in South Africa were condemned at the Southern Transvaal regional congress of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) at the weekend.**

The attack was made by Mr Joe Thloloe in his secretarial report.

Mr Thloloe said two members of Wasa were still banned under the Internal Security Act — Ms Juby Mayet and Mr Don Mattera. Other members continue to be harassed.

He also reported that there was still a court case underway involving five members and a friend charged with being in a black area without a permit.

Referring to new onslaughts on Wasa, he said: "A new form of harassment is emerging from a white morning liberal newspaper. Through their editorial columns they are creating a climate to make the banning of Wasa comfortable for white South Africa.

"We are not surprised. It just goes to prove our old thesis is that a beneficiary of South Africa's racism will never be on our side when the chips are down," said Mr Thloloe.

The congress, at the Dube YWCA, was attended by members of various black consciousness organisations.

Mr Oswald Mshali, an America-based Soweto poet read one of his poems.

● Black people delayed the struggle by sometimes battling for things that were not essential, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), told the congress.

He said the struggle was also delayed by people seeking concessions from the Government.

And the struggle became long and tedious because people who should help the black cause ran away.

These people had no room in future Azania, he said.

Mr Nkondo said that what blacks needed was the land and power. When they had this they would decide what to do for their future.

His aim in Azapo was to liberate all black people. He wanted to see all black people freed from the chains of oppression and white domination.

Black parents must also liberate their children so that they should not envy white children.

Mr Nkondo praised Mr Nelson Mandela, the life imprisoned member of the banned African National Congress (ANC), and Mr Oliver Tambo, present

leader of the ANC, for having worked hand-in-hand to liberate blacks.

He ruled out negotiations and dialogue "with our oppressor now or in the near future".

● For as long as authentic black leaders did not tackle the problem of collaborators and spies among the black community, they remained a meaningless voice in the wilderness. Mrs Winnie Kgwere, first president of the outlawed Black People's Convention (BPC), said.

She called on black organisations to organise seminars to tackle "the eradication of collaborators in the black community" and said the system had succeeded in dividing the community because of collaborators.

"Parents think their children are hothouses who are trying to solve the insoluble by staking their lives for the liberation of all blacks. What more can happen to arouse the awareness of all blacks than the death of their loved young ones who were mown down by the police?"

Was it therefore not hypocritical to have white soldiers with chalk in one hand and a gun in another in front of black children? This was indelible and as salt to a raw wound. You could not shout "we shall overcome" when you walked hand-in-hand with your oppressor.

Mrs Kgwere said that as long as people met "to discuss the degree of their operation and not being practical", they were frauds.

"Let us tackle the question of collaborators. It is one practical way of putting our house in order," she added.

The lively congress, characterised by active participation by delegates, poetry reading and drama by Unidrama from Turfloop, resolved that a public protest meeting be held within the next seven days to protest against the forced removals of the Makgato people of Botlokwa.

The new regional executive is: Chairman, Mr Khangale Makhado; secretary, Mr Mathatha Tsedu; treasurer, Mr Blake Molegole, and one additional member, Mr Kholofelo Mashabela.

## MAKGATO TRIBE REMOVAL IS TEST OF KOORNHOF POLICY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 79 p 8

[Editorial: "The 'Democracy' in a Forced Removal"]

[Text]

**D**R PIET KOORNHOF as Minister of Co-operation and Development has come to be associated with attempts to lessen at least some of the usual harsh effects of apartheid. And especially so in regard to what are called removals and resettlements. His attitude was seen in the stay of execution for Crossroads (although a heavy price has had to be paid for that concession in the form of tougher application of influx control). Then there was the reversal of Government policy on Alexandra, so that families can continue to live there. And then, together with the Prime Minister, there was the halting of the dumping of people at Glenmore.

All of which throws into even sharper relief the latest exercise in the enforcement of separate development: the removal of more than 600 families from the Makgato village at Botlokwa, near Pietersburg, in the cause of "homeland" consolidation.

What is evident is that only a small minority of the tribe have willingly gone with their chief to the resettlement area at Kromhoek. And no wonder that the overwhelming majority have refused to move: it's hard enough at present for those employed in Pietersburg, 67 km away; if they go to Kromhoek, the distance will be nearly 130 km.

At present they have established housing and schools. At Kromhoek — such is the contemptuous

approach of Government — they must live in tents until they build their own houses.

That is why most people have refused to move. And why, when the police arrived last week to make them move, they fled into the bush.

But the most coldly cynical thing to have come out of the removal is the statement by Dr Koornhof's deputy, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

Last Wednesday Mr Wentzel challenged claims that the tribe was being resettled against its will. He said the removals had only taken place after full consultation and negotiation with the tribal authority. And he accused families who had refused to accompany Chief Solomon Mathipa Makgato in the first move of acting against their tribal authority "in an undemocratic manner".

Does the Deputy Minister have any concept of democracy? Was it not the ultimate demonstration of democracy by the Makgato tribe, whereby some 550 families decided to give up their tribal ties for their freedom?

Now, in a weekend report, Mr Wentzel is said to have given an assurance that no force will be used against those who don't want to move. We should hope so.

But will he — and Dr Koornhof — explain what is to happen to the several thousand people who have elected to stay at Makgato?

## SOUTH AFRICA

### UNITARY SOCIETY DESTRUCTIVE TO THE AFRIKANER

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 79 p 4

[Article by Gus Cluver "Equalization Has Become a Plague"]

[Text] Pretoria--Afrikaner renunciation for the sake of political expediency or in the name of democracy or general South Africanism and a political union arrangement deserves no encouragement.

"It is ridiculous; it is a misconception of policy and a foresaking of calling. It is irresponsibility toward other nations of Southern Africa. It is cultural suicide. People should not expect this of us."

So stated Dr Andries Treurnicht, the minister of public works, statistics and tourism and leader of the Nationalist Party in Transvaal, in the course of opening a series of lectures in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Unions here yesterday.

There are political fanatics who want to break up nations as cultural groups and equalize them in the name of nondiscrimination.

#### Plague

"I wish to tell you right out that this has become a plague. Actually this is a part of our cultural crisis--the forcing together of different cultural groups in the name of nondiscrimination."

He stated that in these days when the idea of openness sounds so good "to be sure because nobody wants to be so 'closed-in' as to be accused of being thickheaded" and there is talk of free speech, free society, open universities and schools as well as open theaters, clubs, stadiums...it is necessary to heed what the writer Weaver has to say.

"Unless a culture can exercise its right to its own choices (its own inclusions and exclusions) it will cease to exist. The idea that a society can be absolutely open, politically and culturally, is untenable."

Dr Treurnicht said that there should be no misunderstanding the fact that the Afrikaner cannot fulfill his calling with respect to international matters with selfish reticence and negative isolation.

Afrikaner self-idolization is therefore not a virtue. Maintenance of Afrikanership at the expense of English speakers or of the black man or the colored is the kind of imperialism of which the Afrikaner does not want to be guilty.

He pointed to modern generalizations which "are being forced upon us from all sides." This is happening through the communication media which wants to make up everybody's mind, through the increasing governmental efforts in favor of "national interest," the spirit of toleration for fear of confrontation, humanity as a new religion of reconciling everybody with everybody and the building up of the alternative society of reconciled people.

"I venture to say that it has become necessary to oppose the idea of an alternative Christian society such as propagated recently even by our own spiritual leaders.

"This is not because we value nationalism or the value of our own cultural society more than Christian society, but because the alternative society is not specifically Christian."

Destroy

The alternative unitary society is not being advocated for the purpose of Christianizing and saving the Afrikaner, but to destroy him; not for the purpose of preventing a cultural crisis in South Africa, but to impoverish cultural diversity.

The Afrikaner nation is not claiming immortality or special treatment by the Almighty; it does not consist of people having a super character, but there is no reason why it must abandon its own nature and national character.

It does not need to give up its own values in order to help other nations attain their own cultural calling in friendship.

It does not need to surrender its separate freedoms to help developing nations to freedom, or be swallowed into a cosmopolitan universality, or a colorless mass, in order to be Christianized.

It does not have to loose its identity for the sake of political collaboration or good human and national relations.

Dr Treurnicht stated that if the Afrikaner wants to fulfill his cultural calling as a Christian nation, and if he wants to be a prophet in the cultural crisis, there are matters to which he must give his attention.



Then his Christianity must increase the moral strength and integrity within him. Then he will not be smug in his own lawfulness, but will have complete confidence in mutual trust and dutifulness. He will not give in to the temptation of posing as a superman, but neither will he shun death because he is an Afrikaner and as though it is a crime to be different.

In politics he is neither a dominator nor an oppressor, but in his freedom for fulfilling his own calling neither can he be anybody else's slave.

His literature and art will also depict the patchwork of our existence, but he will be watchful against an obsession with the immoral, abnormal, decadent, the perverse and the obscene.

The Afrikaner also shares in the profits of great technological development but he should know that this must be held in equilibrium by spiritual depth, moral integrity and the fruit of the intellect.

The Afrikaner knows the struggle for freedom, but he and others have refused to equate lawlessness, sabotage and Marxist revolution with a calling.

7964  
CSO: 4408

BUTHELEZI DEFENDS CONTACTS WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

**ULUNDI.** — The fact that he talked to both the South African Government and the African National Congress was a great asset to the country, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi said at Ulundi on Saturday.

He was reacting to a rebuke from the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange, concerning his dialogue with the ANC.

Chief Buthelesi said there were people who said he was compromising himself by carrying on a dialogue with the South African Government. He said he did not understand why he should be seen as supporting what the ANC did any more than what South Africa did by talking to Dr Koornhof.

The US, which was the leader of the West, talked to Russia, and had recently

opened diplomatic relations with China, Chief Buthelesi said. It was a case of needing long spoons to sup with those with whom one disagreed. He had not heard South Africa condemn the USA for this dialogue.

Expressing his surprise at the Minister's reaction, Chief Buthelesi said there were some ideals which were dearer to him than life itself. Some were enshrined in the activities of organisations such as the ANC and PAC.

"When I further these ideals I do so not in order to further the aims of banned organisations but to further the only common ground where all South Africans, Blacks and Whites, could find each other," Chief Buthelesi said.

He had told the Minister's predecessor that like these banned organisations he worked for the "liberation" of South Africa, "even if our strategies differ". — Sapa.

## NATIONAL CENSUS TO BE HELD IN MAY 1980

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

THE time is coming for every person in South Africa to stand up and be counted in the country's biggest ever national population census.

Dr T A Du Plessis, Secretary for Statistics, said in Pretoria yesterday that D-day for the census — to be handled by an army of 30 000 enumerators — was midnight May 6 next year, at an estimated cost of R20-million.

The last census was taken exactly 10 years ago, in 1970.

The census would reach every South African throughout the land — from flat dwellers in the big cities, to people living in the most remote country areas.

The independent Black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda would be included in the census.

The purpose of the population census was to obtain facts and figures which were needed to plan for the future.

The Department had been busy planning the census for the past five years. As a result of modern aids, like a newly acquired computer, the first results were expected to be published within three months after the census.

Dr Du Plessis said the 1970 population census took eight

years before all publications had been completed.

As far as the 1980 census was concerned, it was hoped to complete the task within five years.

The Department has already opened 21 branch offices in the larger urban areas, and they are busy with preparations for the census. These offices will arrange for the actual enumeration by 30 000 enumerators of each individual in the land," he said.

Dr Du Plessis emphasised that all the information gathered would be strictly confidential. Only people who had taken an oath of secrecy would have access to questionnaires.

"Not even the courts, the Receiver of Revenue, or the police would be able to obtain information about any individual — not even his address," he said.

South Africa's first official population census was taken in 1904. With Union in 1910, the Census Act was the second law passed by the Union Parliament, the Constitution being the first.

The population census form contained a few important new questions not asked previously.

One of these questions dealt with sport and recreation in order to evaluate the need for sports facilities in various centres.

## HORWOOD URGES USE OF GOLD FOR PAYMENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Sen Owen Horwood, has suggested that the world's leading financiers come together to consider the use of gold, "not only as a monetary asset, but as the number one international means of payment".

Sen Horwood addressed a press conference at the Union Buildings yesterday. After his return from the Belgrade conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, he said: "It was remarkable that one heard practically nothing whatsoever about gold during the formal discussions."

"But equally remarkable was that outside the plenary sessions they (the world's leading bankers and financiers) talked about practically nothing but gold."

He said the silence on gold's role was experienced the moment when the gold price reached its highest peak ever.

Sen Horwood said he had put the case in this international financial forum for more effective use of gold.

He said yesterday the role of gold "as a means of payment can be very important in the future."

"The dollar has run into trouble and there is considerable international concern about this."

The general problems reflected at the international conference involved currencies, exchange rates and the payment system as a whole.

"It might be very worthwhile if the various countries sat down to reappraise the role of gold both as a monetary reserve asset and as a means of payment," he said.

Asked whether since it controlled the world market, South Africa was planning to change its gold sales policy, he said: "No, our policy is still clear. We are selling our gold production as it comes forward."

Asked about the future linking of the rand and other currencies like the US dollar, he said South Africa was still engaged in what is known as a managed float, but will try to "make the rand more and more independent and less and less tied to the US dollar."

Sen Horwood said the general tone, if one analysed the speeches at Belgrade, was fairly pessimistic. There was great anxiety worldwide about inflation, the rate of which was once again rising in many countries. — Sapa.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ENERGY INNOVATIONS, CONSERVATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 4 Sep 79 p 13

[Article by Marius Kleynhans: "South Africa's Energy Policy Is No Strait-Jacket--We May Soon Get Ethanol From Sugar Cane, Corn"]

[Text] Pretoria--New methods for converting coal to fuel represent only one phase of the comprehensive energy policy pursued by the government for a long time, according to F.W. de Klerk, minister for environmental planning and energy.

In the course of an interview with DIE TRANSVALER, the minister rejected assertions that the government "sometimes flutters about without any definite direction with respect to an energy strategy."

He added: "With the development of the guideline of an energy policy it is important to realize that the right choice with respect to many of the energy questions cannot be made immediately, neither can the right choice be made instantly in its entirety.

"Geological resources, the availability of oil, the influence of the environment, technological advantages and other uncertainties prevent a country from adopting a single set of inflexible energy programs," De Klerk stated.

The development of an energy economy is a continuous process which to a great extent is determined by the "countless decisions of users and producers who in turn are guided mainly by normal economic principles," he said.

"Such an energy policy, therefore, should not have the effect of placing the country in an energy straitjacket, but rather it should more or less intervene to insure that the energy economy develops in consonance with the national interests," the minister explained.

"Thus an energy policy cannot be a fixed, unalterable plan. Technological and economic factors can quickly changed overnight and the energy policy must adapt itself to these changes.

"The solution evidently should be to set up a broad energy guideline within which planning can be effected on the basis of the information which is available within an appropriate time period," according to him.

The overall characteristic of his energy policy is as follows:

- reduction and substitution of oil imports;
- the development of local energy sources;
- encouragement of energy conservation, and
- keeping a watchful eye on the cost of energy.

In order to reduce the country's dependency on oil, not only is the government looking for short-term conservation measures but also for plans to extend these for longer periods of time.

Besides the encouragement of oil exploration, the conversion of coal into fuel oil is also enjoying high priority.

#### Applicability

"This can be done by means of the traditional SASOL [South African Coal Gas and Oil Corporation] process or through other newer methods which are now being developed.

All of the new methods are being studied in order to determine their applicability and their effectiveness in the South African situation.

"Methanol can also be used as a fuel, and several projects, such as, for example, the SOEKOR [South African Oil Exploration Corporation] project of converting natural gas into methanol, are now being contemplated," according to De Klerk.

#### Ethanol

Research with ethanol, which can be derived from agricultural products such as sugar cane and corn, is also continuing. "Shortly more should be known concerning this product...I ask for a little more patience for another month or so," De Klerk promised.

The other possibilities for improving the oil importation situation, which is our objective, is to make use of hydrogen, methane gas and other agricultural products such as sunflower seed oil, and also electrically driven vehicles.

With respect to the development of local resources, the minister stated that work is now in progress on the exact assessment of the most important of these sources--coal and uranium.



Other local resources are also being evaluated. These are sunlight, wind, wave energy, biological material and geothermal energy. At this stage it appears that solar energy is the most promising.

A positive and purposeful policy is also being followed with regard to energy conservation.

#### Technology

The research and development of new technology aimed at insuring that energy is utilized more effectively is actually being supported by the government and therefore:

--information is being supplied to potential consumers with respect to conservation possibilities;

--an active interaction between government, business and industry is being promoted in order to collaborate in matters of conservation, and ...

--a program is being set up for controlling the flow of traffic in such a manner that a goodly amount of fuel conservation can be attained" without a too serious effect on productivity and the public's morale," as De Klerk put it.

One of the most important aims of the government's energy policy is to make energy available at acceptable costs.

"All efforts are now being made to examine as a whole the relationship between energy price, demand and economy so that the interaction can be fitted into an integrated energy policy," according to the minister.

However South Africa has gone a long way on the road to its own supply of energy. Thus we have SASOL, oil storing, uranium enrichment and more... which the critics of the government too easily forget. De Klerk promised that the government will keep on being actively involved in order to improve the situation.

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BUTHELEZI DISCUSSES BUS STRIKE, WARNS AZAPO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

ULUNDI. — Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, is to institute an inquiry into the bus fare increases, transport problems and wages, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi said yesterday.

Addressing the Inkatha Central Committee the Chief said the Minister was very sympathetic to the plight of the workers, and grateful that the Easikweni commuters had resumed their use of buses.

The Chief said he told the Minister that the problems of the recent bus boycotts did not revolve just around bus fares but on the whole wage structure.

Chief Buthelesi warned Azapo, the Azania African Peoples Organisation, which was talking of going to Easikweni to interfere with the situation not to interfere.

"We are, of course, aware of the danger entailed in cases of crisis when all kinds of opportunists like to climb on to the bandwagon to milk even a tragic situation in which people find themselves, for their own ends," he said.

"Azapo can only get themselves into hot and deep waters if they interfere with the situation," said Chief Buthelesi. — Saps.

## CONSUMER COUNCIL WORKS TO EASE INFLATION IMPACT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Pam Kleinot]

[Text]

WHILE inflation is expected to continue rising until the end of the year, most economists expect a slightly lower rate during next year.

This was said by Mr Johan Verbeem, director of the South African Co-ordinating Consumer Council, who was delivering his annual report in Pretoria on Friday.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the South African National Consumer Union, he said the past year had not been easy for the consumer with the inflation rate "threatening to reach a dangerously high level".

At the end of August the Consumer Price Index indicated an annual increase of close on 14% with food prices escalating at an annual rate of 16.8%.

Other startling increases included transport running costs which went up by 50%; vegetables by 47%; domestic servants by 26% and meat by 17%.

Referring to "the brighter side", he said economists had estimated inflation would drop by about 2% next year to between 11.5% and 13.5%.

In addition, recent Government measures to build consumer confidence and to pave the way for economic growth are welcomed and could assist in alleviating some of the current pressures on consumers," he said.

He added that consumers were suffering severely and would continue to be extremely hard-pressed in the foreseeable future.

Referring to the "consumer survival campaign", he said the Consumer Council was devoting more attention to assisting consumers in living with rising prices, adapting to them and learning to counteract them.

Among the programmes the council introduced this year was a course in personal money management in all South African schools which Mr Verbeem said had "been extremely well received".

He also said the council had developed an extensive series of programmes in consumer education aimed specifically at black schoolchildren. These will be translated into seven languages and broadcast regularly on the school radio services during 1980.

Mr Verbeem said the black community had established 18 consumer associations in the past year.

Referring to the "Buy South African" campaign, he said an in-depth survey had been conducted among black consumers to gain knowledge of their buying habits, practices, and attitudes towards various aspects of the campaign.

## MATANZIMA URGES BOYCOTT OF 'HYPOCRITE' NEIGHBOR STATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

TANANKULU  
(Transkei).

SOUTH AFRICA should consider an economic boycott of its enemies, such as Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, and see if "these hypocrites" would not come to it with "cap in hand", the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at the weekend.

The President also praised the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, as the most dynamic leader in the history of South Africa, reports Iana.

## DEDICATED

Chief Matanzima, who was on an official visit here told thousands of Pondees that Mr Botha was a man of honest convictions, dedicated to the task of building a united, peaceful and contented community — not only amongst his own race but amongst all sections of the Southern African population.

He said South Africa had never in its history

had a forceful, determined, pragmatic and dynamic leader like Mr Botha. Internationally, Mr Botha had attracted the

serious attention of all politicians and non-politicians.

"We live in difficult times under divergent political philosophies and ideologies. This is particularly so in our relations with the rest of Africa.

"There is a concerted antagonistic attitude against us by African states that attained independence a few years before we attained our sovereignty — but after we became a self-governing state.

"This attitude stemmed from Zambia and Tanzania, countries which are a base for black South African anti-South African organisations such as the ANC and PAC which claim to be the recognised leaders of black South Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

CSO: 4420

'THE NATAL MERCURY' ON MACHEL'S DREAMS OF TAKEOVER

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Oct 79 p 26

[From the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

Surrounded by comrades from southern Africa's principal terrorist movements, as well as Tanzanian, Cuban and other communist bedfellows who came to Maputo this week to celebrate the anniversary of some highlight in the Frelimo liberation struggle, President Samora Machel probably felt it was incumbent on him to say a few words about future Marxist ambitions on the sub-continent.

South Africa, he declared bluntly, was the ultimate target — although he had to admit that it might take 10 or even 50 years to score the bullseye.

Well, President Machel is entitled to his dreams, and obviously it was the wrong moment for him to reflect publicly that South Africa was supplying many of his nationals with jobs, feeding his country with cheap goods, keeping his rail service and harbours from collapsing into chaos, and otherwise assisting in propping up his tottering economy which has all the security of a pyramid of marbles.

As one of his own officials observed earlier this year: "We have no choice but to deal with South Africa. It can provide the things we need quicker and cheaper than anyone else. To cut off trade with them would be economic suicide."

The same thought has occurred to Zambia, whose hypocrisy in castigating

others for breaking sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia while it does a brisk trade itself with its "enemy" evoked some sharp comment from the outspoken Lord George Brown during his recent visit to this part of the world.

As President Kaunda confessed lamely on a Belgian radio programme this week, Zambia would continue to trade with South Africa for as long as the southern route remained open. "It is quite true we are using a route which is in the enemy hands. On the other hand, this was forced on us and we have no choice."

And let it be said that if the Patriotic Front ever gained power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, they, too, would have no choice. For in the end result South Africa's railways, harbours and relatively cheap goods are things that none of these neighbouring States can reject if they want to survive economically. That is a simple reality which should be borne in mind when their leaders rattle their sabres at us.

It is true, of course, that South Africa also benefits from this bizarre economic partnership. But if we must continue with it, let us not forget that a cardinal principle behind Marxist domination is to exploit detente situations with one's enemies for as long as they can serve the interests of the ultimate objective.

Durban

E — September 28

## EXPERT URGES EVOLUTIONARY POWER DECENTRALIZATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

**A TOP constitutional expert warned yesterday that continued over-centralised, White-dominated government could only mean "big trouble" for the country in the future.**

Dr J S H Gildenhuys, of Pretoria University, said a new constitutional pattern for South Africa — against the background of growing political awareness among Blacks — was vital to defuse an increasingly explosive situation.

It was the duty of every thinking South African to help with the institution of a realistic new constitutional form and to try to contribute to it.

The problem with the present political and administrative system was that it was overcentralised and in the hands of the Whites only.

Dr Gildenhuys told the Transvaal Municipal Association congress: "Demands for a political share in this centralised unitary political system are increasingly building up as a result of the increasing modernisation, the emergence of a strong middle class and the accompanying political awareness on the part of the Coloureds, Indians and urban Blacks."

The present situation created uncertainty and tension among the Whites and political frustration among the other races, all of which could lead to an explosive situation.

"The demands of the Coloureds, Indians and Blacks for a political share are critical and it is obvious that if the tension is not defused soon we can expect more unrest and riots — and this time clearly with untold damage," said Dr Gildenhuys.

Projections indicated that by the turn of the century the Whites would make up only 11,2 percent of the population compared with 16,8 percent in 1976.

Coloureds would decline to 8,9 percent from 9,4 percent and Indians to 2,5 from 2,9 percent.

The Africans would by the year 2000 make up 77,4 percent of the population compared with 70,9 percent in 1976.

"As time passes the Whites will numerically be in an ever weaker position, particularly in comparison with the Blacks.

"And this means that with a system of power in a highly centralised political system that the Whites would disappear totally as a factor," he said.

**Welfare**

The new constitution must aim firstly at developing a system that was politically stable and secondly ensured the greatest possible degree of social and economic welfare for all races.

"In short, it must be a system for peace, freedom and welfare for every race group without domination of the one by the other.

"Short-term cosmetic adjustments to pacify unrest temporarily will not work.

"Change, however, must not be so fast and radical that it would be followed by greater instability and violence — such as in Rhodesia and South-West Africa," said Dr Gildenhuys.

**Evolutionary**

The constitutional adjustments must be an evolutionary process of phasing out of the existing system.

They must create a new constitutional pattern in which each race could live out to the full its political aspirations — "without ever becoming a danger to the existence of other races," he said.



## DE KLERK DISCUSSES TRANSVAAL NP MEMBERS' 'GOSSIP'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 5

[Text]

**IF CERTAIN** Transvaal Nationalist Party members continue spreading gossip aimed against the Prime Minister and the Transvaal leader of the NP, things would go wrong rapidly, the editor of *Die Transvaler*, Dr Willem de Klerk, wrote in a leading article in *Rapport* yesterday.

Pinpointing the nature of the gossiping in the article, Dr De Klerk referred to it as "a subtle underground attack".

He added that the NP could not afford that: "Mr P W Botha bitterly needs a convincing majority in the Transvaal in order to rule the country efficiently."

**Renovation**

Dr De Klerk mentioned a number of matters creating discord:

• Although certain Transvaal Party members agreed with the Prime Minister's admonition that Transvaal had to put its affairs in order, they were reprehensibly arguing for renovations in the party's organization;

• Influential people in the Transvaal were insulted by Mr Botha's warning. They were convinced that he was weakening the party, and that he was too aggressive with the Transvaal.

• A rumour was being spread that Transvaal leader Dr A P Treurnicht — together with a group of people — was trying to undermine the Prime Minister.

"The whisperings that an "operation Harting" like that in the states is needed to snuff out the heretics must come to an end," Dr De Klerk wrote.

"Likewise, the talk that P W Botha is being handicapped must end. It is reckless and delayed to plant dynamite around petty politics, provincialism and accents."

**Meeting**

Dr De Klerk regarded the gossip as such a serious right that he met Mr Botha and Dr Treurnicht last week. He subsequently reported:

• Dr Treurnicht assured him that he fully supported Mr Botha's policy announcements and his 15-point programme. He (Dr Treurnicht) said that the co-operation between the Transvaal and the Prime Minister was excellent.

• Mr Botha expressed his appreciation for Transvaal leaders. He desired unity and he was misunderstood if his remarks about the election results were taken as insults.

Dr De Klerk felt that the leaders concerned should weigh their words to eliminate misunderstanding.

## SHORTAGE OF COMPUTER PERSONNEL WORSENING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 16

[Text]

**THE shortage of computer staff in South Africa has worsened over the past year. There are vacancies for at least 2 500 people, says CPL, the country's largest computer personnel consultancy which has just released its annual salary survey of the industry.**

Taking into account first time computer users, the shortage of Systems Development staff (Systems Analysts and Programmers) certainly exceeds 30 percent of the available resource.

The survey, published for the 10th consecutive year, was based on statistics supplied by 363 organisations employing some 6 000 people — representing a major percentage of people employed by computer users in South Africa.

The shortages are apparent in every sector of the industry — from systems development staff down to operators.

"But the problem is more serious in the systems development area where it takes far longer to develop the skills and experience

required", says John Raymond, who compiled the survey for CPL.

The countrywide shortage of systems analysts is 28 percent (against 23,4 percent last year), analyst programmers 28,2 percent (25,5 percent) and programmers 21,3 percent (18 percent).

**Major reason**

The major reason for the increased shortages, say CPL, is the upturn in the economy — and the decreasing costs of information systems due to tremendous technological advances in the computer industry.

"More and more smaller businesses are installing these systems as they realise their value in providing better management information to give them a competitive edge," says Mr Raymond.

"Some of these information systems require only a few technical people to run them. These people are being 'recruited' from DP departments in bigger organisations.

"Because of the swing to computerisation — or information systems as they are becoming known — we expect the staff problem to worsen". "Inevitably, these shortages have led to a

sudden increase in salaries — in many cases inflated out of proportion to the computer man's experience", he says.

**Two problems**

"This leads to two distinct problems — firstly the salaries of employed staff have escalated at a far higher rate than is healthy for the computer user (for example Systems Analysts are earning well above 20 percent of their 1978 salaries and Programmers are not far behind) and second, the shortage creates such a strong sellers' market that an employer recruiting an experienced Analyst or Programmer is probably forced to pay a premium of at least 10 percent."

CPL also finds that the bigger organisations will have to introduce their own training programmes or upgrade existing facilities if there is to be any alleviation of the shortages," Mr Raymond said.

"In addition, the problem can partially be solved by improving productivity through training in advanced techniques and through better management of the computer resource."

## WHITE FARMERS INCLUDED IN HOMELANDS WOULD SELL FARMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 79 p 5

[Text]

THE Government will meet with stonewall resistance if it tries to persuade white farmers to continue farming inside re-drawn homeland boundaries in terms of its consolidation plans, according to agricultural authorities in Pretoria.

Although no attempt has so far been made to poll farmers living in vulnerable areas which could be incorporated, the deputy director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Pief Swart, said that, in his view, most farmers would want to sell their properties.

At a rough estimate it would cost the state between R400-million and R500-million to buy up farms which would fall within the new homeland boundaries, he said.

Mr Swart said some farmers might be prepared to rent back their properties after having been paid out.

Other agricultural authorities said the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had been given a clear undertaking that farmers would be fairly and adequately compensated if they chose to sell their farms and move back inside South Africa's borders.

Most farmers would oppose any substantial deviation from the black land allocations laid down in the 1936 Native Trust and Lands Act, in terms of which more than 7 000 000 morgen was to be purchased to extend the "reserves".

The Prime Minister, however, has emphasised on more than one occasion since taking office that in the consolidation

process he will not be bound down by the 43-year-old legislation.

The Government is anxious that as many farmers as possible continue to farm inside the homelands to assist black farmers to run their farms more efficiently.

The secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr J du Plooy, agreed that most farmers who found their properties falling inside the boundaries of a consolidated homeland would choose to opt out and settle in South Africa.

However, he emphasised that before any firm decisions were taken farmers would demand a full discussion with the Government.

The Van der Walt Commission on consolidation was merely providing guidelines. It was not presenting final, cut and dried plans, Mr Du Plooy said.

Other sources pointed out that if compensation was not "adequate" the Government "will have a fight on its hands".

Farmers, it was stated, were not prepared to be the victims of an ideology.

Many farmers in the vulnerable areas had properties which had been in their families for three generations. They could not be easily persuaded to move, unless compensation was generous.

The commission has so far submitted two interim reports on consolidation — one on the incorporation of Mafeking and the other on BophuthaTswana.

## ELIMINATION OF CAPE LABOR PREFERENCE POLICY SUPPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Norman Daniels, general secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, said in Cape Town yesterday the union supported a free enterprise system in which everyone had the same facilities, rights and privileges and the same opportunity for improving himself.

Mr Daniels was reacting to Thursday's statement by Dr E Theron, chairman of the Theron Commission, and Professor J B du Toit, the commission's secretary, that they supported the elimination of the Coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape.

In a 1978 report on matters relating to the Coloured people, the majority of the commission's members supported the idea of keeping the Western Cape as a labour preference area for Coloured people and Whites.

They also supported measures to control the number of Black workers.

Dr Theron and Prof Du Toit said they had come to their new conclusion in the light of the new labour dispensation and the Government's general policy changes.

Mr Daniels added: "We have always been in favour of scrapping the policy. We feel it is to the detriment of the area.

"People should be able to find work and live where they can. There should be no barrier to the movement of people or to their improving themselves."

The Athlone Advice Office, which attacked the effects of the preferential policy in its annual report released this week, greeted as "fabulous" Dr Theron's call for a review of the policy.

"If the policy were rescinded, it would make a world of difference to thousands of Black employees in the Western Cape without constricting the labour market for Coloured workers," a spokesman said.

"It would enable the Government to include the Western Cape in the new labour dispensation which permits employers elsewhere to register their employees of one year or more.

"Thousands of resident Blacks could keep their jobs and continue supporting their families in the homelands."

Removal of the preference policy would reduce the great bitterness of legally resident Blacks, particularly school-leavers, who were now excluded from many jobs.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING MEETS IN CAPETOWN

## Koornhof Address

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government intended introducing legislation enabling the private sector to undertake township development for Black people outside the national states, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Dr Koornhof said it would be necessary to build another 4.1-million housing units for Blacks in cities before the end of the century.

**Riekert view**

South Africa had tried to contain the forces of urbanisation by preventing the uncontrolled influx of unemployed people into metropolitan areas.

"The Government has recently accepted the recommendations of the Riekert Commission that influx control measures should largely rely on the availability of housing and employment.

"However, in both these fields there has been a tendency to fall behind the rate of urban growth, with the result that the volume of unemployment and inadequate housing has increased in our cities.

"This is a very worrying fact.

"We have in recent years seen the culmination of this process in a number of informal settlements on the edges of our metropolitan areas.

"We have experienced the real problems this creates."

Dr Koornhof said that given the dimensions of the problem it was no wonder

that the State had not been able to provide the necessary housing.

It would be impossible for the Government to continue to undertake more in the field of housing without increasing taxes to the extent where it could harm the enterprising spirit of the individual.

**Provision**

"It is therefore to this enterprise that we wish to turn to provide the necessary housing for the people."

Another factor which had a considerable effect on the State's ability to provide housing at the required rate was the exceptionally high standards laid down for housing.

"These standards are not so high given the environments of a developed Western economy, but when we take into consideration that South Africa is, for a large part, still experiencing Third World conditions it becomes obvious that it is folly to impose the unaltered standards of the developed world on our situation.

"Furthermore, cultural factors such as the diallis of high rise developments by our Black people cannot be ignored.

"What we want to develop in South Africa is differentiated housing — housing which is attuned to the needs and the resources of every community and every individual."

To a large degree this had been achieved as far as the White community was concerned.

"Unfortunately the generally lower levels of income of our Black people have not yet allowed such a development in the Black cities.

**Restrictions**

"Until recently there were also restrictions on the acquisition of housing in the urban residential areas of the Black peoples.

"I believe the recent introduction of the 80-year leasehold system which has followed a decade of rapid economic advancement by Black people may lead to the erection of many houses by the private sector in the Black residential areas and that this may contribute greatly towards greater differentiation in housing on social and economic lines."

Dr Koornhof said this could be an important factor in the creation of a middle class in the Black residential areas and could be both a stabilising influence and an encouragement to further development.

There had been considerable problems in getting this system off the ground but he was happy to say that these had now been solved and the system could be expected to reach full steam in the near future.

Dr Koornhof expressed doubt about the site and service schemes which had been advocated, saying that these could possibly work in the rural areas, but he had grave doubts about their success in the metropolitan areas. — Sapa.



Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN. — The Coloured housing backlog in Cape Town, which had been a problem since the days of Jan van Riebeeck, should be wiped out in the next five years.**

Mr Louis Fouche, Secretary of the Department of Community Development, said in the city yesterday the Department of Community Development and the local authorities had the knowledge, experience, machinery and the will to eliminate chronic housing problems.

It could provide sufficient housing for all those who qualified in some way or another for State assistance.

"This can happen because the close contact between the Department of Community Development and the local authorities has resulted in integrated action. In this way it is possible to achieve the most effective planning and best utilisation of existing and new services and to procure new sources and materials.

"At the same time it affords the opportunity of measuring the housing needs of one community or population group on the fairest possible basis against those of other population groups or communities when ways and means are being considered."

Mr Fouche said it was for this reason that fragmentation in the provision of housing had to be guarded against.

Existing housing agencies had to ensure that the planning and provision of housing was carried out in the closest co-operation with and under control of local authorities.

"With the exception of rented accommodation, the private sector is providing sufficient housing to meet the demand from the higher income groups as far as the White group is concerned in certain centres. However, demand is exceeding the supply.

"The position in respect of the other population groups is that the private sector has still not come into its own and the Minister of Community Development has already invited deposit receiving institutions to participate in providing housing, particularly in Coloured and Indian areas."

Mr Fouche said his department, responsible overall for housing in South Africa, was of the opinion that sufficient housing could be provided for the people of South Africa through co-operative efforts by the individual, local authorities, his department and the private sector.

"The growing success of the past few years and an unshakable confidence in the future, offers the assurance that the important task of providing housing, affecting as it does everyone from cradle to grave, is an ideal which is not unattainable."

There was no housing backlog for Whites, and taking into consideration the good work that has been, and would be, done for Coloured and Asian housing there was no reason why "the almost impossible" would not also be achieved for Blacks, who had a current housing shortage of 120 000.

"One of the things that the partnership between the department and local au-

thorities cannot countenance, however, is the various instant solutions offered or proposed for housing the growing population of South Africa.

"It has been proved in practice that no case can be argued on the grounds of cost for the system of site and service schemes.

"Loans for the purchase of building materials for the erection of dwellings in these schemes, have inherent problems as far as the standard or quality of dwellings erected, and the use to which the loan funds are put are concerned.

"These dwellings are not very durable and slum conditions occur within a very short time. Also, the cost involved in clearing these areas by way of demolition and the inconvenience caused to the inhabitants at a later date, make these site and service schemes unacceptable.

"Similarly, the upgrading of squatter camps around cities is unacceptable because of the costs involved, the temporary nature of such action and, above all, because no improvement, really results. These things have been attempted in the past, but on numerous occasions have appeared to be total failures and a waste of money," Mr Fouche said.



## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**HNP MEMBER SUSPENSION**--Mr Neville Warrington, Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate in the Randfontein by-election in June, was yesterday afternoon summarily suspended from both his job as an HNP organiser and as a member of the party. Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, told me that the suspensions had been formally imposed after discussions with Mr Warrington--and at Mr Warrington's request--after the Sunday Times today alleged that he had fathered three children with Black women in Swaziland. Mr Warrington himself, clearly angry and upset after the failure of his late night urgent Supreme Court application on Saturday to stop publication of the report, refused yesterday to say anything about the matter. Mr Warrington, a one-time member of the crack Congo unit of legendary mercenary commander, Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, was rising rapidly in the HNP ranks for his outspoken attacks on "growing liberalism" within National Party ranks. Basically English speaking, he described himself as "detribalised and a good Afrikaner." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 79 p 7]

**COLORED REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL**--It is hereby notified for general information that on 21 September 1979, under the powers vested in him by section 15 (2) of the Coloured Persons Representative Council Act, 1964 (Act 49 of 1974), the Minister of Coloured Relations prorogued the Coloured Persons Representative Council of the Republic of South Africa, until a date to be determined by him. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 28 Sep 79 p 2]

**UNION REGISTRATION CANCELLATION**--The registration of the Furniture and Allied Workers' Industrial Union (Natal) has been canceled with effect from 20 September 1979. Assistant industrial registrar, Department of Manpower Utilization. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 5 Oct 79 p 23]

**WHITE LABOR SHORTAGE**--South Africa is heading for a massive shortage of more than 105 000 White workers at all levels next year. The Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said in Pretoria yesterday that estimates for the country's 1980 labour demands were disturbing. And what was even more worrying, he told the annual conference in Pretoria

of the Municipal Association of the Transvaal, was the fact that more than 500 000 of this year's school leavers would have only a Standard Eight or Nine education. Estimates for 1980 put total White worker demand at 1 504 648 and the supply total at only 1 399 012, giving a total shortage of 105 636. The biggest shortage would be of workers with matriculation level education--49 652 short of an estimated demand level of 547 543. Mr Schlebusch said that there would be an estimated shortage at Std Eight and Nine educational level of 8 390, on demand of 649 798 and supply of 641 408; and at Standard 10 plus diploma level of 24 911, demand of 182 244 and supply of 157 333. And at the level of graduate workers, there would be a big shortage of 22 683, on a demand of 125 063 and supply of only 102 380, he said. "Purposeful coordination with educational institutions is necessary to investigate this disturbing projection," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 79 p 5]

EQUIPMENT FOR SASOL III--Fluor SA (Pty), project managers for Sasol Three, acting as agents for Sasol, recently awarded a contract to Mitchell Cotts Engineering (Pty) for approximately 2 000 tons of large bore piping fabrications of an assessed value of R1-million. Fabrication of pipe spools will take place in Mitchell Cotts' engineering works, with delivery to Sasol Three scheduled to commence in February 1980 for completion during that year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 78 p 20]

METAL INDUSTRIES PRODUCTION--Overall production improved in the metal and engineering industries and exports of South Africa's primary steel and ferro alloy products still make a valuable contribution to foreign exchange earnings, says Dr Errol Drummond, director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa). A further strengthening in orders and production took place in building industry supplies, the large general engineering, electric cable, light electrical machinery, heavy engineering, light and non-ferrous metals and in the steel pipe and tube sectors. South African shipbuilding is improving in spite of vigorous overseas competition but the ship repair industry says demand for its services is becoming erratic. Plastics manufacturers report steep price hikes from the oil situation have adversely affected output while the agricultural and irrigation machinery and implements sectors continue unsatisfactorily with little chance of improvement this year. The automotive components manufacturers have also noticed a cut back in demand due to the oil situation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 79 p 20]

TRADE WITH TAIWAN--Trade between Taiwan and South Africa has increased from R70-million in 1975 to an expected R150-million this year, reports the Sunday Express. During this five-year period, closer political and economic ties have been established between the two countries. Taiwan imports from South Africa mainly raw materials and agricultural products, and exports capital goods, particularly machine tools, electronic products and spare parts for assembly in South Africa. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 28 Sep 79 p 12]

MEDICAL, DENTAL FEES INCREASE--Cape Town--The South African Medical and Dental Council decided by an overwhelming majority yesterday to implement the controversial tariff increases of about 52 percent for the medical profession on November 1 or as soon after that date as was practically possible. This decision was taken in spite of a further appeal by the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, earlier in the day that they reconsider the matter. Dr Munnik told the Council that the medical profession was one of the highest paid in South Africa, according to a Government investigation. He pointed out that it had become more difficult in recent years for the public to make do without a medical aid scheme due to rises in the cost of living. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

## IMPLICATIONS OF BOTHA'S 'CONSTELLATION' PLAN DISCUSSED

Mbabana THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] In this article a special correspondent writes about a situation which has been developing for some months in connection with land on Swaziland's borders and its part in South Africa's 'constellation of southern African states' proposals. He looks at it from the Kingdom's point of view, and considers implications of the South African plan...

During the past few weeks the South African press has been prominently treating certain policy statements by the Prime Minister of that country's National party government, Mr. P.W. Botha.

At the various National Party provincial congresses, Mr. Botha has been dropping broad hints at a change of policy regarding the future of Southern Africa, based on an assumption that if the Republic is to avoid an internal revolution, certain modifications have to be made to the status quo.

Part of this planned shift in policy directly involves Swaziland. Mr. Botha has been talking of a proposed "constellation of southern African states," which amounts to an economic and political alliance of countries in the region. However, little is known about the finer details of this plan as internal party support is still being gauged and assessed.

What is known so far is that to consolidate its near-economic self-sufficiency, and to buy time for instituting its own brand of change, the South African government needs to have outside pressure minimised as much as possible.

International economic pressure, in the form of sanctions, are fast fading as a viable means of challenging apartheid, especially with the current high price gold is fetching on the world market--well over E32 million a day at the moment--as well as the Republic's steady move towards economic independence.

The main threat then is guerilla warfare, which although on a current low profile, is likely to escalate rapidly as Zimbabwe and Namibia gain full independence. Already vast areas of the Republic's border areas are under military supervision in preparation for expected insurgent activity.

This is where Swaziland comes into the picture. Mr. Botha has been quoted in the South African media as saying that the Republic could cede parts of northern Zululand to Swaziland to give the Kingdom access to the sea; and to give Lesotho the disputed territory of Qwa Qwa, both in return for undefined co-operation.

Although at the moment these proposals are still at a draft stage, they appear to be receiving serious consideration from Swaziland.

Sometime during the past few weeks a special delegation representing King Sobhuza, is reported to have visited KwaZulu and met Paramount Chief Buthelezi. Chief Buthelezi, an outspoken critic of apartheid despite his invidious position at the helm of a homeland, is said to have been upset by the delegation telling him that Pretoria had offered the northern part of Zululand to Swaziland before the Kingdom's independence.

The Zulu leader was quoted in the South African Press as saying the Swaziland government was "in cahoots" with Pretoria on the matter. He was reported to have been upset further by the fact that the Swazi delegation also met King Goodwill Zwelithini, spiritual leader of the Zulus and a political opponent of Chief Buthelezi.

However, the whole mission has been veiled in secrecy with little concrete evidence. Dr. Sishayi Simon Nxumalo, the King's Roving Ambassador and reportedly one of the members of the Swazi delegation, refused to comment on the matter or even confirm whether the trip actually took place.

Another reported member of the delegation, the Minister without Portfolio Mr. Richard Dlamini, could not be contacted for comment.

South Africa's aim in giving away northern Zululand is clear. If Swaziland took the territory over, it would in effect be a buffer zone between the Republic and Mozambique. Nationalist guerillas would be denied an entry point into the country, and a military burden of sorts would be lifted from South Africa's shoulders.

This appears to be a basic strategy on the part of the South African government. Not only do the homelands, be they "independent" or not, provide a cheap labour pool for South African industry, but they are also of strategic military importance. Homeland "defence forces," trained by South Africa, are an asset in defending the Republic against guerillas.

Thus South Africa seems to be gearing her homelands to the status of the three former British Protectorates in southern Africa. Swaziland, seen in this context, is a logical extension of this policy because of her economic dependence on the Republic.

But what would the Kingdom gain by a clear route to the sea? The long-term consequences are nigh impossible to gauge, as is the case of the entire subcontinent's future.



However, in the shorter term, the advantages are not as rosy as the concept of "access to the sea" might seem. Although nothing definite is known about how much land is involved, it is extremely unlikely that it would extend far southward, certainly not as far as the Richards Bay area.

Geographically the area between the Lubombo mountain range and the sea is flatland, containing reaches of the Makhatini Flats, a largely inhospitable land, economically inviable for development. Swaziland would in effect be gaining another area for rural development which would not lighten the load on the already-burdened RDA management unit.

Assuming that Kosi Bay, the only prospective site for a deep water port on that part of the coastline was included in the deal, its benefits would still be somewhat dubious.

Already, within relatively short distance from the Kingdom's main economic centres, there are two well-established harbours at Maputo and Durban respectively, with another one at Richards Bay well on the way. The vast costs of developing a fourth harbour between these, could be considered by some as undesirable.

Swaziland does have a justified claim to the territory in question from a historical viewpoint, for the area was populated by the Dlamini clan in the sixteenth century after the great move southwards by the Nguni people.

Consolidated under King Ngwane II, several generations settled there before moving westward across the Lubombo range in the early eighteenth century. From what is today southern Swaziland, these people then moved upward into the central and northern areas of the present day Kingdom.

This in itself is unlikely to be significant enough to warrant taking over the area, for Swaziland hasn't made much effort in claiming territory in the Transvaal where a relatively large Swazi-speaking population lives.

Regarding international consequences of the move, support probably won't be forthcoming from either the Organisation of African Unity or the United Nations.

These bodies recognise that Swaziland needs to co-operate with South Africa from a sheer survival point of view, but their sympathy won't extend to what will be seen as blatant collaboration with the apartheid regime. To be sure, the land won't come without strings attached securely to Pretoria's intentions. This is of course assuming that South Africa hasn't been forced into dismantling her nations of separate development by that time.

Southern Africa is moving steadily towards a state of ideological polarization where all countries in the region will have to take a stand one way or another. This has grave implications for Swaziland.



The Kingdom is just not in the position to be able to shrug off her economic dependence on the Republic. Thus Swaziland, like South Africa, has an interest in averting a state of two politically hostile camps in the region, and for this reason may accept Pretoria's proposals for a constellation of southern African states.

But she is not in isolation regarding this issue, for similarly involved are Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and possibly even Mocambique and Zambia who, hard as it is for them to swallow, might find it difficult to avoid South African pressure for economic and political co-operation.

It is a time for skilful diplomacy, for it could well be over this question that the future of southern Africa will be decided.



QUESTION MARK shows the approximate area which is believed to be the subject of discussions linked with South African Premier Botha's 'constellation' theory, a proposal which has not as yet had much precise public clarification, but which could be of immense importance to the future of Swaziland.

BANK ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS SOLID GROWTH

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 9 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] The 1979 Annual Report of the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank which was released last week shows that the last financial year has been a period of growth in all fields for the bank.

During the past 12 months the bank's customers have increased their deposits in the Bank by E10,5 million, to a total of nearly E25 million, and total reserves reached a figure of over E700,000 up from E526,000 last financial year.

Loans from the Government of Swaziland, the Government of the United Kingdom and the United States Agency for International Development have been maintained in order and properly applied to the purposes properly intended, according to the report.

The Bank has shown an increase of 59 percent or E7 million in loans outstanding by customers over the past year, and their records indicate a good distribution to all sectors of the Kingdom calling for development. A breakdown of figures shows 3,440 in outstanding loans totalling E5,5 million in the Agricultural sector; 789 outstanding housing loans totalling E6,9 million; there is E4,8 million outstanding for 461 business loans and there are 656 other loans worth E1,7 million.

Credit services to the farmer co-operatives of Swaziland are an important part of the Bank's business according to the report which goes on to say: "The financing requirements of those organisations indicate the important contribution they are making to rural Swaziland and the economy of the Kingdom."

A new programme, Agricultural Advisory Credit, was instituted in August 1978 and has proven to be a satisfactory beginning to an ongoing plan to serve a greatly increased number of Swazi farmers. Staffed by bank credit advisers located in the field in three rural agricultural development areas, the AAC plan provides personal contact and counsel to farmers in developing situations.

Indications are that approximately 1,000 additional farmers received Bank loan assistance under this programme during the year. The board of directors, as a result of the trial period, has approved an extension of the programme to additional areas as rapidly as is feasible. The long term intention is to offer this service to all areas of the Kingdom as a major portion of the Bank's 'development' service.

Also introduced during the last year was a hire purchase and leasing division which, the report says, has shown a most satisfactory record of service to the public. This facility, which was started with technical assistance from Nedfin, has had an important impact on a much needed service.

The Bank has also been exploring the possibilities of expanding services to the public by offering a current accounts plan. The early steps taken during the last year will assure the implementation of a current accounts facility at the Mbabane Branch before the end of the 1979/80 financial year. As the programme successfully advances in Mbabane, the feasibility of presenting this facility at other branches of the Bank during the following year will be studied.

CSO: 4420

# REFUGEES FROM MOZAMBIQUE CAUSE PROBLEMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Sep 79 p 29

[Article by David Jackson]

[Text]

MBABANE — Growing numbers of refugees from Mozambique are crossing the border into Swaziland to seek political asylum. Several hundred are reported to have arrived in the past few months.

This week groups of six to 10 were arriving daily in Mbabane where they queued outside Government offices to be screened.

Many of them say they are fleeing the military call-up system in Mozambique, fearing they might be sent to Cuba for training. They seek work and accommodation — which is fast becoming unavailable.

There has been no official comment but a Government source said this week: "We are placed in a situation where we find it difficult to refuse them."

"So far we have managed to cope but we may have to consider setting up some sort of reception centre."

The Swazi Government is obviously anxious to contain the refugee problem so as not to strain its relationship with Mozambique which is loath to admit refugees are leaving.

The policy has been to integrate refugees of various origins as far as possible with the local community.

While taking a sympathetic line with the refugees whose cases have a "genuine political nature," the Government has been cracking down on illegal immigrants who have not reported to police or who have failed to claim asylum.

CSO: 4420

# AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT EXPOSES ACCOUNTING ERRORS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 2

**[Excerpt]** THE AUDITOR General has complained of massive inaccuracies in the handling of books of accounts by the Treasury Department and its Ministry of Finance - in some cases such inaccuracies made differences of millions of Emalangeni.

In his annual report for the year ending March 31, 1976 the A.G. said: "There is a lack of accounting control of capital projects by both the Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance and Department of Economic Planning. In previous years all overexpenditures were collated and included in a further appropriation act which was examined and subsequently passed by Parliament," the report says.

He said overexpenditure appears in the treasury report as unauthorised expenditure. He complained of a lack of adequate economic planning which, he said, leads to wastage.

"This also shows that priorities are not earmarked and proper planning carried out as to the feasibility to undertake the projects," he said.

On the general account, the balance appearing in the statement of assets is E1,187,153.72, whereas the reconciled balance on the bank cash book is E1,793,690 with suspense payments having been taken into account - there is an unexplained difference of E606,536.70.

On the salaries account the statement shows an overdraft of E27,056.34 whereas the cash book balance is E42,879.69 - a difference of E15,823.35 "resulting from a failure to reconcile computer balances." The statement on the pension account indicates that there is an overdraft of E2,400.59 compared with a cash book balance of E165.72 "another failure to reconcile computer balances."

The statement on the teachers account reflects an overdraft of E165,953.64 "an amount which does not agree with the cash book figure of E74,682.88. This figure should have been reconciled at the end of the financial year."

On the South African Reserve Bank the treasury admitted that the credit balance of E797,533.61 on this deposit account was incorrect and further indicated that a reconciliation of all bank accounts was to be undertaken and subsequently when reconciliation was accomplished adjusting entries would be processed. To date, no evidence of reconciliation has been produced," the report says.

"Although financial and accounting instructions require imprests to be retired annually by March 31 there are no less than 81 outstanding amounts, (23 of them are credit balances and obviously incorrect).

"Although similar comments were made in my 1973/74 and 1974/75 reports, it would appear that a considerable number of ministerial imprest holders are to be allowed year after year to flout even the simplest of accounting procedures," he says.

As at March 31, 1976 cash in transit had a credit balance of E114,163.41. "Cash in transit should not be in credit, yet this incorrect situation has been allowed to stand in the books at the close of the financial year," he says. On the cash for daily paid employees there is an unexplained difference of E1,241.60.

"On employees advances, the amount outstanding as at March 31, 1976 is disturbingly high," the report states. "The true figure may even be higher when account is taken of the fact that 72 responsibility centres have credit balances appearing against them in the computer summary.

"This situation is an indication of insufficient control by treasury on this item," the report state. The statement reflects a balance of E103,022.60 as against E102,093.91 computer figure.

No explanation was received from the Accountant General in respect of a debit balance of E30,605.89 allocated to Sihhoye, an agricultural project. "I can only conclude that this account is incorrect," the A.G. commented. Another debit balance of E43,542.03 on deposits for building funds was not explained. A debit balance of E58,006.40 on a meat levy account statement was not explained.

A request for an explanation on the nature of the E10,993.70 owing to the (now defunct) Swaziland National Union of Teachers met with no response from the Treasury. A request for an investigation into a balance of E345,961.06 in respect of money paid for income tax produced no response, says the report.

The Ministry for Works, Power and Communications also came under heavy attack from both the Auditor General and the Commissioner of Police with allegations of laxity in the execution of their duties. The two officials complained that this placed other departments in difficulties.

CSO: 4420



## SWAZILAND

### POLICE ANNUAL REPORT NOTES SA POLICE ASSISTANCE

#### Liaison With Neighbors

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Oct 79 p 2

[Excerpt] The Commissioner of Police in his annual report for 1978 has thanked the South African Police for their continued assistance to his men in the prevention of crime.

The report states that "their well equipped laboratories and experienced staff, which includes experts in handwriting and ballistics were made available to their Swazi counterparts on request." The staff of the forensic science laboratories also gave considerable assistance during the year, the report says.

The report states that there is also good liaison between the Swazi, Botswana and Lesotho forces. Information regarding the movements of wanted persons is circulated, it is reported. The report complained, however, that relations with the police in neighbouring Mozambique still remain negative. The report states that the Royal Swaziland Police Force combines the functions of a civil police force with those of an armed constabulary.

#### Other extracts from the report:

The force experienced no major re-organisation except for the manning of four border posts, two with Mozambique and two with South Africa. It is hoped that the scheme to have all border posts manned by police will be accomplished by the end of the current year.

The establishment of the police force increased by 48 ranks during the year on review, this increase the total figure from 1,063 to 1,111. The sections of the force that actually grew were in the immigration, traffic, special branch and general police duties. The radio communications section also had four new posts during the year on review. The whole police establishment had in addition a civilian staff of 33 people.

**'Disturbances and Major Incidents'**

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] An emergency operation necessitated by refugee tribe people from KwaZulu has reduced the strength of the Police Mobile Unit, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Police for 1978.

The report says "due to an emergency operation in the Lubombo District, namely Big Bend, which has lasted since May last year, the strength of the Police Mobile Unit has been far below the approved establishment, thus greatly impeding retraining sessions."

Last year police mobile unit personnel were sent to the Ndzevane area near Big Bend where they still conduct regular patrols on shifts. They are guarding Ngonomezulu refugees who escaped from Ngwavuma to take political asylum in Swaziland.

This report is given under the heading "Disturbances and major incidents." Also under the heading, the report says on February 16 last year the unit was called out to Mooihoek where a house was surrounded and searched. Some rifles and other equipment of foreign origin were confiscated and two persons arrested, the report says.

On February 23, a week after the Mooihoek incident the Unit was called to Lomahasha "where a vehicle supposedly owned by members of the ANC had been ambushed and set alight." The following month, the unit augmented the Manzini Police in search of suspected illegal immigrants. A similar operation was carried out in Mbabane and a number of arrests were made. In April the unit assisted the Manzini police in searching for guns from refugees' houses.

The officer in charge of the Unit assisted in the handling and disposal of a live bomb found in a certain house, also in Manzini. On March 8 of the year on review the unit assisted regular police at Nishanini in investigation of assault cases arising from disputes between two chiefs and their followers and arrests were made.

In June last year the paramilitary force was called to disperse Town Council strikers in Manzini and in searching houses suspected to contain firearms.

On July 13 the force was sent to the Swaziland College of Technology (SCOT) where students had boycotted classes. The students reached a settlement with the college authorities.

## Drug, Other Crime Control

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE ROYAL Swaziland Police need a helicopter to reach presently inaccessible places during anti-drugs operations, the Commissioner of Police said in his annual report for 1978.

Constant police operations have helped the destruction of the fields throughout the years, but due to inaccessibility of some places police are unable to combat this effectively, the report says. The report says that the Drugs Squad has helped in reducing the growth and dagga traffic in the Kingdom, but complained that much still has to be done.

"This problem can only be solved by the acquisition of a helicopter, the report says.

In 1978, 34,706.817 kilo grams of dagga were destroyed

by the police as against 77,712 kilo grams in 1977. The report complained that dagga growers were now using fertilisers in their dagga fields to accelerate growth.

The review of crime in general shows that there was an increase of 1,496 or 7.5 percent in criminal cases, excluding traffic cases as compared to 3.6 percent in 1977. The report stated that thefts from motor cars were prevalent in the country.

The report stated that house breaking and theft cases also played a great role increasing the crime rate. Stock thefts increased by 40, and are committed mainly for resale purposes. Out of 637 cases, 339 animals were stolen for resale, and 298 were stolen for food.

## Intelligence Branch Personnel

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] The Intelligence branch was increased from 65 officers to 85-men strong during last year, says the annual report of the Commissioner of Police released recently.

The branch has an establishment of 13 senior officers, 10 inspectors, 19 sub-inspectors and before the end of last year they had 23 constables which rose by 20 to 43, says the report.

The branch is commanded by an Assistant Commissioner of Police who is responsible directly to the Prime Minister. It is, however, looked after by the Commissioner of Police with regard to daily requirements and replenishment and training of staff.

CSO: 4420

# CHURCH LEADER DISAPPROVES OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARXIST MOVEMENTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT of the Swaziland Conference of Churches, Dr. A.B. Gamedze has warned Christian organisations not to divert church funds to what he described as "the Marxist oriented liberatory movements of southern Africa."

Dr. Gamedze was addressing a conference of the Christian Councils of southern Africa. The World Council of Churches, which donates funds to the liberation movements, provided secretarial and administrative services at the meeting which was held in Gaborone, Botswana. The general theme was turmoil in southern Africa. High on the agenda was information per council on the situation in each country and the involvement of the churches. The meeting also included discussion on more just societies in southern Africa, military governments, coups and power politics in Africa.

"In fighting against unjust laws, the church should follow its rules," Dr. Gamedze said at the meeting. "The barrel of the gun is not the only instrument of decolonisation," he said.

He said violent reaction of people to oppressive laws was natural and said there was no need for the church to try and arouse such a reaction. "Violence begets violence, it cannot produce peace," he said. He warned that "enlisting the assistance of the atheist militants will only be like taking the oppressed from the frying pan into the fire."

On the other hand, he warned that perpetuation of unjust laws in one of the ways of driving the victims of discrimination into the welcoming arms of "atheist socialism". He warned that excessive wealth has a tendency of hardening people, driving them to suppress the poor and incites them to defend their privileged positions, "which they attained mainly by exploitation of the poor in any case."

He said the Church should request the states concerned to amend their security laws so that those detained without trial can be tried before competent judges. He described political detention as "dehumanising" and said the Church should ask the government concerned to give medical experts freedom to examine them regularly - their health, diet, sleeping conditions and comfort.

"Now that nuclear fission is in the hands of even the Third World, and might soon get into the hands of Marxist-manipulated terrorists, it is high time the minority regimes in southern Africa started winning the minds of the majority to their side by holding meaningful dialogues on human rights, power sharing and social justice," Dr. Gamedze said.

He warned that economic boycotts of the minority regimes cannot be the answer to the southern African question. He said it is only the poor and oppressed who will be adversely affected.

Speaking on the role of the Church, Dr. Gamedze said it should remain as a catalyst for social justice and not allow itself to seek glory by "looking for applause from political soap boxes."

"For the Church to join forces of darkness in order to gain popular applause is to miss the boat," he said. "The church's identification gimmicks and stunts cannot dispel the darkness enveloping our sub continent," he warned. He further urged that the church should impress upon the governments and people concerned that revengeful anger against a particular race is viewed as temporary madness.

Speaking on Swaziland's position, Dr. Gamedze said although political instability was not existent, perpetuation of it in neighbouring states cannot be in the Kingdom's long term interest.

"As a fellow African and churchman who hails from the Kingdom of Swaziland, where turmoil is presently non-existent, I still have a duty to contribute what I can towards the promotion of peace and stability in the southern African sub-continent, of which Swaziland is a part," the Rev. Gamedze, who led the Kingdom's delegation told the conference.

Dr. Gamedze said any contribution by the church in Swaziland towards the restoration and maintenance of peace and stability in the sub continent will bring prosperity and happiness for all and enhance the Christian Gospel.

"To that end, we strongly believe in arresting decay in inter-racial and cross-cultural relationships and to savour the nauseous turmoil of the sub-continent," Dr. Gamedze said.

Dr. Gamedze is a former Minister for Education in Swaziland.

## BRIEFS

**WORKERS IN SA MINES**--The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Mr. Robert Nxumalo returned to Mbabane last week after attending a conference on labour immigration in Maseru, Lesotho. Participants at the conference came from Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Swaziland. The conference discussed the recruitment of mine workers from the four countries to work in South African mines on the Reef. Mr. Nxumalo told the conference that the number of Swazi recruits to the South African Reef dropped in 1977 but went up again last year. As Labour Ministers from all four countries were unable to attend their meeting was postponed indefinitely. The conference was sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Oct 79 p 2]

**SOUTH KOREAN DELEGATION**--Korean industrial leader and diplomat, Mr. Chong Whan Choi arrived at Matsapa Airport yesterday afternoon and proceeded to meet King Sobhuza at Embo State House. After accepting the gifts from the Korean leader, King Sobhuza praised President Park for dedicated leadership and wished him a long life. In a ten-minute speech, the Korean industrialist explained that economic co-operation between the two nations can be realised in a business minded way. The King expressed regret that Mr. Chong cannot meet the Prime Minister, Major General Mapheh, due to his ill health but wished the Korean delegation a happy stay while in the Kingdom. The purpose of the visit is to conduct a feasibility study with a view to setting up a joint venture in Swaziland. Mr. Chong and another company executive are due to leave the country on Wednesday and get rest of the team leave on Saturday. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Oct 79 p 1]

**PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS**--A total of 284 foreigners were declared prohibited immigrants or visitors to Swaziland last year, says the annual report of the Commissioner of Police. Of these 240 were men and 44 were females, says the report. The report says 193 had invalid or no travel documents and the other 91 for other reasons which were not specified. The declarations are withdrawn in respect of 29 people who had been PI'd, 25 were exempted by the Minister responsible for immigration, 160 were deported to other countries and 50 were still awaiting deportation by the end of last year, the report says. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Oct 79 p 1]



# NYADEMA REVIEWS STATE OF NATION, ANNOUNCES CONGRESS

From TOGO-PRESSE in French 31 Aug 79 pp 3, 4

[Speech by President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo at Kpalime on 30 August]

[Excerpts] Speaking from this very rostrum 10 years ago to the day, I invited all Togolese without exception to rally around the same ideals, the same objectives, with the aim of enabling the construction of our nation to take place in a climate of peace and in a spirit of reconciliation, union and solidarity. Today, everyone knows that the historic appeal of 30 August 1969 resulted in the birth of our great movement of national union: the Rally of the Togolese People.

## Ensuring Peace and Security

Proceeding by successive stages, we initially perceived the necessity, and the urgency, of completing the organization of our young army--the sole neutral force that is responsible for the security of the nation and capable of serving as the nucleus of the national unity around which the other structures of the state will crystallize.

I shall reserve for other occasions a more exhaustive account of our accomplishments, but I should like at this time to recall with you--in a quick overview--a few of the major actions that marked these 10 years of our life together, and then to offer you some of the reflections that the present stage of our movement has inspired in me.

First of all I should like to express to you my gratification for the support you have unceasingly given me, and for the sympathetic understanding you have shown me, thereby indicating the esteem in which you hold our policies.

## Productive Elements Organized

The fact is that after taking cognizance of the shortages, and the failures, that were directly leading Togo into civil war, the state into bankruptcy and the economy to the brink of chaos, you agreed to share with us the

experience of a genuine policy of union and reconciliation, in order to construct--patiently but surely--the Togolese nation on the foundation of true solidarity among all of Togo's sons and daughters.

Step by step, during the intervening years, all the productive elements of the nation have organized themselves.

The embryonic government of that day has now been structured to the point that the then almost nonexistent state has been transformed into a strong entity capable of providing the impetus so essential to our development.

Moreover, the traditional chiefs--who formerly had been rejected by the very same politicians whom they had nurtured--have agreed to rejoin the National Union of Traditional Chiefs of Togo in order to make their very important contribution to the construction of a nation in conformity with our ancestral traditions.

#### A Highly Positive Balance Sheet

Since that time the climate of peace and stability which by our joint effort we have successfully established in Togo has enabled us to get national construction genuinely under way. In fact, the basic infrastructures essential to well-balanced growth are now in place, and production is in general proceeding at a satisfactory pace.

Thanks to a dynamic but realistic foreign policy Togo has successfully asserted itself in Africa, and in the world, as a worthy and responsible nation whose voice is heeded in international forums and whose contribution toward a lasting peace on the African continent is valued highly.

#### God Alone Disposes

However, the recent attempts on the part of mercenaries recruited by treacherous and ambitious Togolese following a series of attempted coups d'etat should motivate us to be more vigilant in order to bar the way to the envious, the sedition-mongers, those who in their nostalgia for the past confuse their dream with reality, and should make us aware that there is still a long road ahead and many obstacles may arise along the way.

With respect to the verdict of the Court of National Security, no feeling of hatred or vengeance can dwell in our heart and direct our action. We leave to God alone the task of disposing in this matter, for we do not wish to assume a responsibility that is not ours to assume. This is to inform you that we have decided to grant them pardon.

#### Men and women militants:

Allow me, on this day of commemoration and on this historic spot, to render public homage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and to the United States of America for the efforts of their diplomatic missions, whose discreet effectiveness has been appreciated at its true value by the Togolese people.

This homage is also extended to the Swiss authorities who arrested the first group of mercenaries, who as I talk to you are behind bars. The action of these authorities does honor to their government and their people.

#### A Basic Document

The structures of the Rally of the Togolese People--although they are in a state of continuous evolution--must tend every day toward perfection and thereby render these structures increasingly effective. For this reason we must, in the present phase, complete the institutionalization of the party by defining the party clearly in relation to the other structures of the state, in a basic document that will have the effect of liberating our regime from its exceptional situation.

#### Men and women militants:

This is the reason I have decided to convene an Extraordinary Congress this very year, in order that by our collective reflection we may impart a new inspiration to our movement. On that occasion we must make an objective analysis of the action we have taken during the past 10 years, identifying weaknesses and omissions with a view to establishing the new orientations for the forthcoming phase.

#### Genuine Integration

We also believe that the coming decade should make it possible to bring about a genuine integration of the economies of our states in this region, if we want Africa to be--as we reach the year 2000--a valid economic partner vis-a-vis the states of the other continents.

10992

SC: 4400

TOGO

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT FREED--Togolese Minister of Information Amedegnato asked on Monday 15 October that "people should stop shedding tears about Beni Lawson's fate; he is free now in Togo" after having been jailed for one week. Released on 10 October following his kidnaping in Niger, Lawson has announced that he intends to settle in Lome and is bringing over his wife and two children. In another development, Togolese dissidents abroad report that Johnson Palycarque, former minister of information, has reportedly fled to Europe. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 79 p 9]

CSO: 4400

REASONS FOR VARIOUS GOVERNMENT ACTIONS SHOWN

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Emergency Essential"]

[Text] The first and foremost duty of any government is to ensure the security of the people living within the borders of its country.

Most people detested the regime of Idi Amin because, instead of protecting the lives of the people, he indulged in murdering them by the thousands. He not only oppressed the people of Uganda but he also terrorised them.

The UNLF took note of the gruesome suffering of the people in the last eight years and refrained from imposing a curfew or effecting stringent security arrangements in the belief that the people should be allowed to enjoy and breathe the air of freedom.

Unfortunately some criminally-minded people took advantage of the government's apparent laxity and interpreted it as weakness. They also went on a rampage of killing fellow Ugandans and citizens of other countries who are living in Uganda. We all know that life is sacred and to tamper and snuff lives of others is tantamount to playing God.

Different groups have killed people for different reasons. Some just do it to steal and this is a criminal offence. Others are doing it for political reasons so as to besmirch the good name of the UNLF government so that the people may get alienated from it. They want to create a state of anarchy so that the people may say that the government does not care about their safety.

The stand the government has now taken should be a clear indication that the honeymoon is over. Amin's regime warped the minds of very many Ugandans and some people have come to regard life as eminently dispensable. The government has now realised that you cannot undo eight years of Aminism within a scant five months.

Zaire was ruled by the colonial power with an iron fist and the late Patrice Lumumba made a grievous error in immediately granting the people of that country unlimited freedom. As the pendulum swings from one extreme to the other, the people of Zaire swung from oppression to anarchy and it took that poor country a long time to recover to a semblance of normalcy.

As it happens, the UNLF government has moved swiftly to arrest degenerating situation to save Uganda from total chaos which was the main aim of the enemies of Uganda who are both within and without the country. Reasonable people living in Kampala District have wholeheartedly welcomed the present curfew because we now sleep much more peacefully.

If it is necessary to impose a state of emergency we are confident that the law-abiding citizens will give the government unreserved support. For we all know that this is for the good of our nation.

CSO: 4420



UNLF HOLDS POLITICAL SEMINAR IN LIRA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] A three-day Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) seminar attended by representatives of the people from sub-counties, chiefs, religious leaders and members of the Lira district team and planning committee has ended successfully. It was opened at Comboni College near Lira by Mr Omara Atubo, a member of the National Consultative Council.

Omara Atubo told the meeting that the UNLF would set up its branches all over the district.

The seminar was, therefore, organised to equip them with the necessary knowledge on how they can form their branches and elect their representatives.

Outlining the historical background of the UNLF and its formation, Omara Atubo said the front was not a political party, but a political instrument for carrying political activities to the masses.

He appealed to the participants to co-operate in imparting and implementing UNLF policies.

"With your co-operation the Front is determined to build a new Uganda standing on the four pillars of the Front, namely national unity, democracy, national independence and social progress."

Omara Atubo told the participants that after the seminar they should preach to the people the gospel of unity and not to allow them to divide themselves on ethnic, religious or political basis.

Omara Atubo urged the Lira district team and planning committee to act as a bridge linking between the people and the Front by visiting them regularly.

He also urged the Front members in the district to act as watchdogs and ensure that essential commodities were fairly distributed to the people in the district.

CSO: 4420

## UGANDA

### NCC CHAIRMAN RUGUMAYO STRESSES UNITY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] The chairman of the National Consultative Council, (NCC), Mr Edward Rugumayo, has re-emphasised the importance of unity.

Opening the Mukone District Seminar at Ntawo District Farm Institute on Monday, Mr Rugumayo said in order to be effective and meaningful, unity should begin at the local and district levels.

Mr Rugumayo said that only when Ugandans are united at a lower level, can they aspire to do so at a national level.

He further stressed: "unity was necessary to enable the people of Uganda to fight Amin; it is still necessary in the fight against Aminism, it will still be necessary in building the nation of Uganda long after the eradication of Aminism.

"This unity is necessary aspect of our fight against dictatorship," he said.

But the fight against dictatorship, Mr Rugumayo urged, was only possible if a democratic style of work was adopted.

"This method of work, which gives opportunity to all shades of political opinion and views to be heard must be encouraged, accepted and consolidated," he added.

Mr Rugumayo said that people with different ideas, whether right or wrong, must be given the opportunity to be heard. Such a style of work strengthens democracy with its correct ideas and weakens those who hold wrong ideas.

He also urged the delegates to develop the spirit of self-reliance in coming forward with solutions to the local problems. "These problems include security, fight against magendo, rehabilitation of the "bayaye" children, and the moral rehabilitation of the society," he pointed out.

The Minister of Culture, Rehabilitation and Community Development and Secretary of Political and Diplomatic Commission, Prof. Dan W. Nabudere, pointed out that the aim of the Seminar was to educate a number of leading members of the Front in the district on the objectives of the UNLF in order to assist the process of branch formation.

He explained that once the delegates at the Seminar were acquainted with the policies of the Front, they would proceed to their own Combololas to organise similar Seminars from Miruka representatives.

These will in turn return to the grassroot unit of organisation--the mitaia or kisokos to get the people to elect their leaders until the District Committee of the UNLF is finally elected.

He pointed out that those people who demanded that the UNLF should not organise any branches since it was to last for two years were advocating anarchy.

Mr Nabudere said that it was clear that the country had been in political darkness for too long and the people had to be educated in the meaning of the four principles of the UNLF which unites the nation. This could not be done without branches, for branches were the only means by which the people could organise themselves in order to carry out this task.

Rev Dr Kefa Sempangi, member of the National Consultative Council said that those who went into exile feared each other because of the suspicion Amin had planted in their minds.

This was a result of disunity, he said.

At the same time, he added, people outside knew us as Ugandans and not as Baganda, Bateso or Basoga. This showed that outsiders took our unity for granted while we ourselves were not united.

UGANDA

LUZIRA PRISON FREES 237

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has announced the release of two hundred and thirty seven detainees from Luzira Prison.

The Minister announced the release at the weekend when he addressed all the detainees at the Luzira Prison Square.

Those released included former army personnel in Amin's regime and civilians.

He promised those still in detention, that the release exercise would be accelerated. He, however, warned those who have been released not to join organisations which wanted to fight another war. "Such a move will be a futile effort," he added.

He advised them to go back on the land and help in the reconstruction of the country.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, however, condemned dictator Amin and his henchmen for the mass killings they committed in the country during their eight-year reign of terror.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Sentamu who introduced the detainees to the Minister, called on those who had been released to conduct themselves properly when they go back to their respective places, but warned them that if any of them misbehaved the long arm of the law would get him.

## BINAISA PROMISES HOSPITALS, ECONOMIC UPSWING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 79 p 20

[Text]

Kampala, Monday

**PRESIDENT Binaisa** has outlined the policies of his government and announced plans to build 20 new district hospitals.

In a communication from the chair at the inauguration of the expanded Uganda National Consultative Council, Binaisa also announced that the government would introduce mobile health services.

He said the transport sector would be rehabilitated within the next two years by purchasing 2,500 lorries, 500 buses, 2,500 pick-ups, mini-buses and Land-Rovers, 500 cars, 4,000 motor cycles and 200,000 bicycles.

Uganda would continue to use her existing routes to the outside world while efforts were made to develop additional routes to the sea. One of the routes to be developed, he said, would be through the Tanzanian port of Tanga.

This would necessitate construction of a railway line between Mwanza and Arusha, President Binaisa said. From Mwanza, ferry wagons, which had already been ordered, would be used across Lake Victoria to carry goods to and from Jinja.

He said that within the next six months, the market would be flooded with essential consumer goods, raw materials and spare parts. A substantial amount of foreign exchange had been allocated for this.

On the high prices of goods in Uganda, he said moves were under way to set up a price control board.

Binaisa said a national mining corporation would be set up to co-ordinate the prospecting, mining and marketing of minerals.

He assured Ugandans that foreign newspapers and publications would not be banned. He stressed that the freedom of the Press would be fully guaranteed.

Reiterating the policy on human rights, the Ugandan leader said a booklet on the subject was nearing completion and would be made available to the people. He said the National Liberation Front was determined to restore democracy, the rule of law and human rights.

"We are opposed to dictatorship in all its forms," President Binaisa said. He assured the country that the judiciary would remain independent and secure.

He reiterated that the government would not hesitate to arrest whoever tried to cause disorder.

President Binaisa said the government would work for closer union in East Africa, given the goodwill of Kenya and Tanzania.

Yesterday, President Binaisa was installed as Chancellor of Makerere University.

He assured the university community that the government would do everything in its power to ensure that Makerere was rehabilitated very quickly.

For that reason, the government had agreed to the proposal for a separate donors' conference dealing specifically with the rehabilitation of the university.

"The government is aware of the acute shortage of study materials at the university and steps were being taken to obtain those materials," the President said.

The government was also aware that Makerere was short of more than 200 staff houses and about 100 housing units for middle level cadres, he said.

In the long term, the best solution would be to provide funds for the university to build its own houses. In the short term, however, the government had agreed to allocate Makerere more flats in the city.

He said foreign exchange would be provided for cooking equipment, cutlery, beds, mattresses and other supplies. Students grants would be more than doubled.

Earlier, vice-chancellor Anevia Wandira had said the university had opened its 1978-79 academic year with an intake of 1,433 students, bringing the total enrollment to 4,012. Of these 780 were women.

UGANDA

OKWENJE: CIVIL SERVANTS TO BE SCREENED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Sep 79 p 8

[Excerpt] The minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Wilson Okwenje has announced that the government will appoint a high powered committee to screen top civil servants and other cadres of public officers to ascertain their credentials and their past and present performance.

He said chiefs will be screened by the district service committees.

The minister who was addressing chiefs of all grades from Busia sub-district at Masafu said the intention of the exercise is to isolate inefficient, incompetent and wrong doers in top government offices and to protect and defend the competent and honest civil servants from the allegations of corruption because they served in the Amin's regime.

CSO: 4420



# COUNTY, SUB-COUNTY CHIEFS TO BE APPOINTED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Parish and sub-parish chiefs will be elected by the people themselves but county and sub-county chiefs will be appointed by the Public Service Commission, the secretary of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Mr Omwony Ojwok, has said.

The decision was reached between technocrats in the ministry of provincial administrations and members of the NCC. The Council had wanted all the new chiefs to be elected by the people but the technocrats insisted that the chiefs should be appointed by the Public Service Commission.

The NCC's argument was that the people themselves know better who should rule them but although this point is conceded by the technocrats, they felt that the election of chiefs would introduce a number of difficulties.

A chief who has been elected would owe his allegiance to the people who elected him and not to the government. Then there is the question of transfers, it was pointed out.

It may not be so easy to transfer a chief who has been elected by the people of Masaka to the simple reason that he was not elected by the people of Mukono.

Meanwhile yesterday, Omwony Ojwok said that the UNLF Government was ready to correct the imbalances and erratic characters of deposed dictator Idi Amin's foreign policy.

## REASONS FOR MANY JOB RESHUFFLES EXPLAINED

Kampala VOICE OF UGANDA in English 14 Sep 79 p 4

[Editorial: "These Reshuffles Are Inevitable"]

[Text] The UNLF government has inherited a situation where many people in Uganda were either forced to wear wrong shoes or they found themselves just assuming any offices. In some cases there was no consideration for merit or experience at all, even if it meant one had to thumb his signature to be a sales manager or a general manager. And yet, some officers had to create small vacancies in order to give a relative or a friend a job.

Certainly such people are now out of place. In fact some of the offices they took up had been abandoned by people who fled to exile to save their skins from Idi Amin's fangs.

To speed up the rate of rehabilitation and reconstruction, Uganda needs the right people at the right places. How to get the right people at the right place could prove a very delicate and trying undertaking, which might call for ruthless and inhuman re-organisation.

Transfers, reshuffles, suspensions and dismissals that have been embarked on by such bodies as Bank of Uganda, Transocean and Kakira Sugar Works could be one way of regaining normalcy.

But this corrective method could also be betrayed unless we stuck to merit and avoided such external tendencies as might bias our considerations for the right choices. Only then can we be sure that our re-organisation programme might not give undersized people huge costs to wear.

This cannot be properly and efficiently done without the renewal of our values. One way of renewing our values is the implementation of new codes of leadership which are due to be announced.

What, however, causes alarm is the fate of employees being laid off. It is not their fault that they took up jobs where they are. And, over the years, some of them gained quite a wealth of experience to handle their jobs.

A fair, sincere and just assessment of every employee in his position should be made before the axe falls. It would be very unfortunate if this re-organisation process created an erroneous impression that only people who went to exile are suitable for jobs.

CSO: 4420

COFFEE AUCTION SUGGESTED TO GAIN MAXIMUM FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Eva Lubwama]

[Text] Uganda's coffee should be sold publicly in auctions instead of entrusting the national economy into a few hands.

A Ugandan economist, Mr G. Kakooza-Semanda, said over the weekend that the government should re-organise the coffee industry to ensure that Uganda gained the maximum foreign exchange from its coffee and "the only way to do this is by public auctioning the coffee."

Recently, the minister of co-operatives and marketing, Mr Yona Kanyomozi, said 30 and 40 percent of Uganda's coffee was being smuggled out to Rwanda and Kenya.

"Smuggling puts the finger where the problem is," Semanda said, adding, "The purchasing power of Uganda shilling is too low to permit farmers to buy essentials for life, so it is given to the highest bidder from Zaire, Rwanda, Kenya or Sudan but not to the Coffee Marketing Board (CMB)."

Semanda claimed that even the 60 or 70 percent coffee which was bought by CMB was not properly channelled. "There will be little hope of building this country even five years from now. Coffee marketing must therefore be re-organised."

Semanda commended the government for increasing the prices of coffee to ensure that the farmer got a fair reward for his coffee. This will be an incentive to farmers to boost the out-put.

Semanda, however, noted that the ratio of "kiboko" to commercial coffee was 1:2. "This means 28/60 for a kilo of commercial coffee. This would come to 1,430/- or 193 dollars for 50 kilos. This can only make sense on the basis of the US dollar-shilling rate which is 7/39. But the buying power of the Uganda shilling for the grower is of ultimate importance to the whole issue," Semanda said.

CSO: 4420

WARNING ISSUED CONCERNING COFFEE SMUGGLING

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Sep 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Coffee Must Be Accounted For"]

[Excerpts] Coffee is the mainstay of Uganda's economy, contributing more than 95 percent of her foreign earnings.

Idi Amin used much of this money for importing luxury items for his pampered soldiers and fancy war "materiel" which they did not even know how to handle. Amin never delivered the goods to the people--except death. Schools were ignored and construction of new industries relegated to the limbo of history.

Uganda is going through a very trying period and it needs all the foreign earnings it can get to be properly reconstructed and rehabilitated. Although the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board declined to give the accurate up-to-date world market prices for coffee, we understand that 60,000 tonnes of coffee would have fetched the country, in foreign currency, over twelve billion shillings. The Coffee Marketing Board during the same period only purchased 85,000 tonnes.

Smugglers are people who wish to operate as if political boundaries do not exist. They are people who will volubly preach about the necessity of preparing for a rainy day when you will flee into exile.

The countries that are Uganda's neighbours and who have the necessary ability to contain smuggling in their territory but turn a blind eye to it must realise that they are not really Uganda's friends in her hour of need.

CSO: 4420

LAIID OFF HOTEL STAFFS TO BE PAID BENEFITS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] The general secretary of Uganda Hotels, Foods and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Ssozi Kaggwa, has said that the 1,400 employees of Uganda Hotels Corporation to be laid-off will be paid their redundancy benefits.

Ssozi's reaction followed the recent redundancy announcement by the UTDC. He said the union officials have met the management and have agreed upon some cardinal points as guidelines to serve in the exercise.

He said the two parties agreed that the redundancy procedure to be adopted shall strictly be gradual: "and all staff to be affected in the exercise shall be paid their redundancy benefits," he said.

The management, he said, shall plunge all the loopholes through which the hotels' affairs and funds are being mismanaged in order to ensure that revenue is released and retained fully.

He said the exercise shall affect all categories of staff but most particularly the management personnel, including those at the head office.

On the fate of some staff, and particularly those in the destroyed and looted hotels, he said, management shall determine their cases by the prevailing situation.

Ssozi also appealed to the government to appoint a commission of enquiry to look into the financial affairs of the corporation.

CSO: 4420



#### AID GRANTED FOR WAR-RAVAGED SCHOOLS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] War ravaged schools in Uganda are to be given lorries soon as part of rehabilitation assistance from the Ministry of Education, the Permanent Secretary, Mr John Ntimba said yesterday.

He was presenting a seven ton Tata lorry to the headmaster of Ntare School, Mr J.D.K. Bangizi, for the school in Kampala yesterday.

Ntimba who was acting for Minister Mrs. Jeradi Namirembe Bitamazire, said the lorry was one of those allocated to the Ministry of Education by the Ministry of Power and Communications as part of the rehabilitation efforts to ravaged schools and colleges.

"It is also part of the UNLF policy of rehabilitating all our educational institutions which were pathetically ignored during the Amin regime," he said.

He, however, called for self-help efforts by parents and local residents to supplement government's assistance in the reconstruction.

The Permanent Secretary expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Power and Communications for their generosity. He said they will avail more lorries to badly hit schools "in the next few weeks."

The headmaster described the present as very exciting and had no doubt "it will go a long way in assisting the rehabilitation of the school."

The school with 660 students, 30 teaching staff and six group employees requires over 7 million for rehabilitation. So far donations towards its reconstruction have come from Australia who donated two food boilers and 200 sets of cutlery; the Red Cross has donated 150 blankets, two bags of beans and 200 bars of soap.

Bangizi said the school's relief organisation which studies the daily problems has already initiated rehabilitation projects.

Another such badly damaged school, Tororo Girls' School, has received a grant of 600,000/- from the Ministry of Education.

CSO: 4420

PLACES TO BE RENAMED TO REFLECT DETRIBALIZATION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 21 Sep 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Comment"]

[Text] Regions were abolished because they were promoting sectionalism and tribalism which the nation can ill afford.

The government, in accordance with the UNLP policy, deliberately decided to name the new 32 districts after the towns that are their headquarters. This move makes it crystal clear the districts are places for all Ugandans and do not belong to any single ethnic group.

This is laudatory because some of our misguided citizens on hearing Acholi District, Ankole District or Busoga District tend to believe that those areas only belong to the ethnic groups of the area.

The basic principle of advertising is that if something is said often enough, then people will always remember it. The converse is also true that if something is never mentioned, then people tend to forget it altogether. For instance, how many people still remember who Pierre Mulele was?

We are confident that all sections of government would be contributing meaningfully in the effort to publicise this government policy by moving quickly to correctly name all the properties of government correctly.

It is true that something which has been pumped into people's minds for a long time is not so easy to discard or erase. Knowledgeable people still refer glibly to this paper as "voice."

However, our awareness of such shortcomings of the human personality should not be an excuse for not deliberately embarking on a publicity campaign to popularise the new arrangements.

It is with this in mind that we are suggesting that the government departmental heads should immediately issue instructions to clearly identify their property so that we are not constantly reminded of what is no more.

In the same vein co-operative societies and other business organisations which obviously have ethnic names such as Bugisu Co-operative Union or Bunyaro Growers Co-operative Union, should be changed appropriately to reflect the new revolutionary policy of fostering unity among all Ugandans.

CSO: 4420

FISHNET, TWINE PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 15 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Uganda Fishnet Manufacturers Limited will soon produce more pieces of nets and twines per month because it has been allocated with foreign currency to cater for its rehabilitation, the assistant production Manager, Mr. S. Batanda said this during an interview with "Uganda Times" this week.

He explained that originally the company operated on three shifts a day with an output of 30,000 pieces of nets per month but since only one shift operated now, the current production was 6,500 pieces of nets and 1,500 twines per month.

Batanda said that low output was caused by the lack of raw materials.

The company will soon receive nylon yarn, twines and spare parts for machines from Japan, Mr. Batanda said, adding: "Better training for technicians will be considered when more funds will be made available."

Commenting on distribution, Mr. Batanda said that the Central Allocation Committee which was the responsible body for the allocation of their products would ensure supply to district levels.

The retail prices will range from 45/50 for 2 PLY 90 metres up to 275/50 for 12 PLY 90 and twines (cords) will be 12 ounces 51/50, 6 ounces 26/- and 1.3 ounces 69/- (a dozen).

Mr. Batanda appealed to the Government to help the company in importing more fishnets to supplement the present production. The company has 220 workers.

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSITY READER CRITICIZES QUALITY OF 'UGANDA TIMES'

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Sep 79 p 5

[Letter by B. Zora, Makerere University, Kampala in the column "Letters to the Editor": "'TIMES' Is the Poorest Paper"]

[Text] Sir--One of the unfortunate things in the history of Uganda is that it has never had a national newspaper.

The "Uganda Argus," due to its origin, finance and intention, served the imperialists and only glancingly dealt with the Ugandan issues. In its last days, it trailed the feet of a few chosen politicians at the neglect of national issues and news. It had one quality which its successors lost: it was superior.

The "Voice of Uganda" (known in some quarters as the Voice of Amin) added poor quality to lack of national consciousness. It occupied itself with reporting on 'mauledis' and Amin and his henchmens' antics.

The present "Uganda Times," despite efforts to revive it, must be one of the poorest national dailies in the world. It is selling because there is lack of any other literature to read. It is qualitatively alarmingly poor: it is poorly edited, it reports state news both on national and international levels, it depends on hand out instead of it looking for its own news. This, however, is not a great fault.

In the short period of the "Uganda Time's" existence it has shown three major faults.

Like its predecessors it is still content on reporting important personalities' speeches and unwarrantingly soliciting favour for the government without objectively analysing issues involved. Is it necessary to report word for word what a minister has said or what a message contains? Is it healthy for the government and the nation to have unprocessed and unanalysed information?



The "Uganda Times" is still blind to important national activities and issues. What a minister says or what President Carter has said may be less insignificant to this nation than what takes place in our agricultural, economic, educational and cultural sectors. A small fisherman might make more meaningful news than a state banquet.

Instead of nosing around Nile Mansions and Nakivubo for news let its personnel go to all corners of Uganda for real news about Ugandans. Instead of being content to quote Reuter and Radio Uganda, let the correspondents of the "TIMES" go out and collect news so that Reuter and Radio Uganda can quote it.

And instead of tailing ministers and managers for news let them scout for news where those who are suffering, those who are working and those who are silent are going about their business. Further, let the "TIMES" pick issues instead of personalities.

While it is commendable that the "TIMES" should support the government, it should not do so by mere applause. Let the "TIMES" be the guiding light of the government and the people by identifying the problems, actions, and solutions for the betterment of the whole of Uganda.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**RUSTLERS TAKE 200 COWS**--Over 200 heads of cattle were taken and seven people were killed in Kapchorwa district by cattle raiders recently. Among the dead included a sub-parish chief. The attackers are believed to be Karamojong and Suk tribesmen from Kenya who were armed with automatic rifles. Last Tuesday, cattle raiders attacked Sanzara parish and killed one man and took several cows from Kapnorongo and Kabeywa in Kaserem sub-county. Most of the people who have been living in these areas have now deserted their homes and are believed to have taken refuge in Mbale, Kumi, Soroti and Tororo districts. Meanwhile, the district authorities have appealed to the government to find means of protecting lives and property in Kapchorwa district. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Sep 79 p 3]

**EDUCATION FOR CENSUS**--The commissioner for census, Dr Ntozi has urged members of Mbale district team and planning committee to educate the masses on the importance of a national census. Addressing the members in Mbale, Dr Ntozi told them that it is their responsibility as transmitters of government policies to the grassroots in their area to spearhead the census exercise. He said the census will enable the government to plan for even social services and economic developments. He therefore stressed that its importance should be properly understood by every citizen in order to collect true statistical facts useful for future planning. The District Commissioner Mbale district, Mr Tandekwire pledged on behalf of the members of the district team to ensure that the exercise is a success in the district. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Sep 79 p 3]

**GASOLINE DEALERS WARNED**--The chairman, Kabale District Allocation Committee, Mr Rwendeire, has urged petrol station owners in Kabale to inform his office for counter-signature on delivery notes before petrol tankers deposit fuel in underground tanks. The chairman told them that they should also keep a daily record of the vehicles supplied with fuel until the tanks are emptied so that the records are returned to the same people for certification. This measure, he said, was taken to avoid the disappearance of products. He also banned the selling of petrol in jerrycans. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 79 p 3]

**BOKASSA STREET TO CHANGE**--Bokassa Street in Kampala should be renamed after Tanzanian President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Nsinze people in Busiki county, Iganga District, proposed during their UNLF seminar over the weekend. The proposal was intended to remember Mwalimu Nyerere for what he did for Uganda during the liberation war and Africa at large; and to scrap off Bokassa's name because of his characteristics which are reminiscent to dictator Amin's violation of human rights. "Bokassa, therefore, does not deserve being named after any street or roads in Uganda," they stressed. [Asuman Nakendo] [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 17 Sep 79 p 3]

**ESCAPES POINT TO CONSPIRACY**--A prisoner held in connection with the murder of Dr. Jack Barlow has escaped from the maximum security prison at Luzira, the weekly TOPIC has reported. The circumstances under which the suspect, known only as Kintu, escaped from Luzira pointed to some kind of conspiracy, it said. Two prison warders and one Liberation Army soldier have been held for questioning. Dr. Barlow was principal of the dental school at Mulago Hospital. The weekly said that a woman police driver connected with Amin's notorious State Research Bureau had also escaped from the prison. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 79 p 20]

**UNU OFFICIAL ATTACKS NYERERE**--President Julius Nyerere was yesterday accused of using delaying tactics in an attempt to reinstall overthrown Dr. Milton Obote back to power. Making the accusation in Nairobi yesterday, the interim secretary-general of the Uganda National Union, Mr. Lamech B. Ntambi said President Nyerere's most favourite "horse" to rule Uganda is Dr. Obote exiled in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Ntambi complained that the Ugandan regime of President Binaisa was imposed on the people and is controlled from Dar es Salaam. "The Binaisa regime is a minority government which was imposed on Ugandans without their mandate", he said, adding that Ugandans are not happy at all. Mr. Ntambi who is also chairman and managing director of the African Development Company in Kampala said that if President Binaisa disobeys orders from Dar es Salaam "he will be creating his downfall". Saying he was voicing the wishes of 13 million Ugandans who did not attend the Arusha meeting which worked out the formation of the UNLF, Mr. Ntambi said Ugandans would not accept Dr. Obote to lead the country. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 7 Oct 79 p 3]

**ALLEGATIONS ON HOUSING REFUTED**--The General Manager of the National Housing Corporation has refuted allegations that legal tenants in Bugolobi Flats, Kampala, have been ordered to evacuate them. "The allegations are baseless and the occupants have no cause to worry," the general manager Mr Dronyi has promised. He, however, warned illegal tenants to evacuate the flats before a search is mounted. Mr Dronyi pointed out that the Ministry of Culture, Community Development and Rehabilitation had approached the corporation in a bid to secure a number of flats. "But this does not mean we are kicking out those already allocated," he added. Bugolobi Flats were formerly occupied by dictator Amin's soldiers and some have since the liberation been allocated to ministries and parastatal bodies. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Sep 79 p 3]

MONEY RESERVED FOR CENSUS--The government has set aside 57 million shilling for the forthcoming national population census. Addressing Tororo district team members, the chairman of the National Population Census D. Ntozi said that the government would not like to see this money go ash. He called on the members to devote their efforts on the success of the census as the government will depend on it for the planning of the equal development of the whole country. Ntozi appealed to the heads of department and chiefs in the district to use all their field staff to publicise the exercise and educate the people on it. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Sep 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## REPORTAGE ON 14TH UNIP NATIONAL COUNCIL

## Kaunda's 6-Hour Speech

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Spells Out New Role of Economics

**PRESIDENT Kaunda** declared yesterday that the country will now strictly follow an economic path in all its human endeavours in the next decade.

Launching the Third National Development Plan, Dr Kaunda said economic action — its activities and products — were the substance of man's life and the foundation upon which rested man's society.

He announced that the National Commission for Development Planning has been brought under the Office of the President to strengthen the country's planning system.

He said the Government has accepted the Third National Development Plan, which becomes operative on January 1 next year.

The President said in the new approach, he would no longer entertain complaints of shortage of spare parts and lack of foreign exchange among parastatal organisations, saying the only way the economy could be revived was by wiping out this obstacle.

He rebuked arm-chair critics who contended that Zambia had been turned into an "economic desert" because of the Party and its Government's socialist approach charging: "This idle and vicious gossip is unfounded, and I condemn it."

He stated that Humanism Parts One and Two, the Party clearly spelt out that private enterprise, individual economic participation and joint participation with the State by other foreign bodies, local, ones and individual were acceptable.

He said he was aware of the constraints the economic sector faced, but these were more "to do with ourselves than with politics."

He said for example that he did not see why it took a person more than two hours to cash a cheque at a bank because of poor service by a teller, which resulted in loss of man hours when the number of those workers at the banks was multiplied several times.

He declared: "There are people in the public sector, who have forgotten how to work. There are senior officers in Government who are not prepared to leave their offices to go and explain things to junior officers and other workers."

"These are the officers who spent their time undermining the work of the Party and its

Government," the President said and added, "As these things do not culminate from Freedom House or State House."

He charged that most critical of these failures was the lack of management which plagued most parastatal boards and quasi-Government agencies, where good management and corporate planning were lacking.

People reported for work, but nobody knew whether the workers had actually arrived and done their share of work, while managers did not know

who they were supposed to manage, he said.

He called on the National Council to take stock of what managements had done in the previous years, and seriously consider the problem of management in public institutions, warning that the Government had invested heavily in them.

"If they sink, we will all sink as a nation. This is not wholesale condemnation, but others have done extremely well. The potential for managers is greater in Zambia than anywhere else," he said.

He said following the measures taken with the help of the International Monetary Fund, the country's economy had managed to pick up, and a speck of light could be seen on the horizon.

## Emphasis

The President pointed out that in the past 15 years more emphasis was laid on politics.

Explaining the new role of economics, he said under Humanism, man's action in the economic field was and must be paramount, adding that under the philosophy first things must come first no matter how attractive second and third things might be.

Dr Kaunda said the moving of the commission from the Prime Minister's Office was necessary because it was important to separate policy from implementation.

The President said the commission would be turned into a correct, effective and adequately staffed organisational structure so that the next decade should see the laying of a strong foundation for a socialist economy.

He said the commission would have to provide purposeful and well-conceived development programmes whose implementation should transform Zambia's economy into a socialist one.

The President said ministries, departments, provinces, districts and villages on one hand, and ZIMCO holding companies and other parastatals must assume a serious attitude towards the requirements of national planning.

He said all these organisations including the private sector must promptly provide the commission with all the necessary information and data required for planning purposes and policy formulation.

He directed that all parastatals, ministries, provinces and districts which have not submitted physical targets for the 1980 annual plan should work out comprehensive targets for inclusion in the plan.

On essential commodities, Dr Kaunda said as chairman of the commission, he would

require comprehensive, physical and financial plans giving monthly output and returns on investment on a commodity by commodity basis.

He said all the parastatal companies producing essential commodities would have to provide physical plans and corresponding plans of production costs indicating the structure of their raw materials.

The President instructed all ministries, provinces, districts, villages, rural reconstruction centres and parastatal companies to immediately establish planning units which must be responsible to the National Commission for Development Planning.

Dr Kaunda said these units would speed up co-ordination and provide effective and

quick implementation of programmes and projects.

The President said a law must be enacted for promoting an effective and well co-ordinated national planning system.

The Act must define accurately the central role to be played by the planning system under the National Commission for Development Planning, he said.

He said the commission would screen all locally and externally financed projects to ensure that they were responsive to the development objectives of the Party.

He pointed out that the sources of Zambia's revolution lay in a well established, efficient and effective national planning process.

Dr Kaunda said the national planning system should therefore have direct

relationships with the activities of councils in the provinces, districts and villages.

The integration and coordination of all

development actions of the various functional committees would require good planning and management.

He said district councils should set up small-scale industries whose activities would include the production, processing, storing, transporting and marketing of maize to meet local consumption and cut down the present transport costs.

He said Namboard and Zamhort would have to be decentralised within the overall framework of national economic decentralisation.

"I want to see your own 'Namboards' in your provinces and districts," he told delegates. Times Reporter/Zana



[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday carpeted the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions over the controversial Turner Report and warned that if the Congress leaders want a confrontation with the Party and its Government, they will get it.**

Dr Kaunda said the ZCTU leaders had been insulting the Government over the report, particularly in relation to the K131 salary increase.

In his marathon six-hour address to the 14th UNIP National Council at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall, Dr Kaunda gave the ZCTU up to today to submit their proposals for consideration or "shut up."

The Congress leaders have adopted an uncompromising mood on the K131 issue, arguing that the figure was too low considering the rise in the cost of living which had hit the lowly paid workers below the belt.

ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba and general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba, have given the Government until the end of this month to solve the issue or face unspecified consequences.

But in an emotion-charged voice yesterday, President Kaunda told the National Council attended by Mr Zimba and Mr Chiluba, that he had for a long time listened to utterances by the two men in which they had been insulting the Government over the issue.

### "Very tired"

He would not stomach any more insults from the congress. "I am tired. Very tired. That young man (pointing at Acting Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kebby Musokotwane) has been speaking sense. I do not believe that these comrades of mine in the ZCTU do not know the channels of communication."

He was referring to recent statements by Mr Musokotwane and his permanent

secretary, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, who called on the congress to submit their submissions on the report to the Government.

Dr Kaunda reaffirmed this call, saying if ZCTU leaders were unhappy with officials in the Ministry of Labour, and Social Services, they should say so.

Visibly angry, the President asked: "Are we such idiots. I suppose too much of anything is dangerous. Too much of peace is dangerous."

He pointed out that the ZCTU was fully aware of the efforts the Government was making to alleviate economic problems facing the workers.

The concern of the Party and its Government in Zambia and the world as a whole was ideological because among these workers were peasants.

Dr Kaunda urged the congress to submit their suggestions on the report for consideration by the Government.

"If they do not have a case, I say shut up. You cannot insult us like this. If, Comrade Chiluba, you have a case, bring it tomorrow for consideration. If

you don't have, shut up."

He said that he had heard reports that one of the ZCTU leaders had been going round telling people that he (Kaunda) was afraid of him. "But I do not fear Chiluba. I only appreciate the poor man's limitations," he said.

The President added that he was more powerful than the ZCTU leaders because he had been elected by 81 per cent of the country's registered voters during the last presidential elections. The ZCTU leadership should therefore, respect the decision of the majority.

"May I first of all say that these insults against us are not politically-motivated otherwise I would not sit idly by. By insulting us, the ZCTU has

been insulting the whole nation which elected us."

He told Mr Chiluba and Mr Zimba that they were able to insult the Government because of the freedom of speech and expression enshrined in the Republican constitution.

There were few countries in Africa where people could insult their governments using government-controlled media in the same way the two congress officials had done.

"Where else in Africa can they use government-controlled media to insult freely elected leaders?" Dr Kaunda asked.

He said he will not allow the freedom of speech and expression embodied in the constitution to degenerate into "freedom to insult the Government."

As President of Zambia, he could not sink so low as to begin working against the people who elected him.

He wondered why the congress, which he said, was aware of the vigorous efforts of the Government to reduce the suffering of the people, could insult leaders.

"I have a duty to serve the nation. I remain true loyal to the cause of the workers. I want consultation rather than confrontation. If the ZCTU wants a confrontation, they will get it."

"I say no more insults. Enough is enough. We are not ready to receive any more insults," he warned.

It was learnt from ZCTU sources later that the labour movement might reply to the President's remarks today.

● President Kaunda has strongly rejected the campaign against Marxism and expressed hope that Zambia would not one day become a carbon copy of the West.

Dr Kaunda attacked supporters of Western capitalism and reminded them not to turn a blind eye to the

achievements of the Eastern bloc.

Church leaders and everybody else were free to criticise and express their opinions and the Party was ready to listen and learn.

He said he had made an analysis and comparative study on the alleged Marxist-Leninist threat and expressed hope that the day would not come when Zambia would be wasting her time and energy fighting battles of the East and West.

Dr Kaunda said he was surprised by the letter written by representatives of Christian churches in Zambia and said the matter warranted the attention of the National Council.

He dismissed the contention that under capitalism the West had achieved a lot and that socialists and the East achieved little.

The West had been developing for a long time and cited the case of the United States which had been developing for 202 years now while the Soviet Union was only 62 years old.

The President said despite this big difference, the Soviet Union was efficient and competing well with the West in the fields of air technology, nuclear technology and many other fields.

Dr Kaunda noted that an example of this equality between the two super powers was the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) talks which were going on and because the United States knew that the Soviet Union was well equipped — and he jokingly added: "as opposed to my poor Lottie Mwale with his nuclear power packed punch."

He explained that he (Dr Kaunda) loved his God and prayed day and night that he should love God with all his soul, heart and mind.

"But this does not blind me to the achievements of socialists," he said.

Every country he added, had economic problems and even the West and the East had problems because the two blocs appreciated this they were now co-operating in an effort to improve these economic problems.

Dr Kaunda said he was not being an apologist of communists. "Just in case some people are beginning to doubt."

Communists did not believe in God, but he questioned whether there was any godliness if a person was going to hate people just because they did not believe in the existence of God.

He reminded his audience that the racist rightwing Press in Britain, the **Daily Telegraph** and others, wrote material which was not correct and true about Zambia. He asked what reasons people in Zambia had to believe that what the two papers wrote about the Soviet Union and communism was correct.

The masses, he said, did not need the West to tell them what to do, "they will rise on their own."

People should not forget the great support given to the racists in South Africa by Western countries.

Zambia had a lot to benefit from the West as well as the East, he said.

The President asked delegates not to blind themselves to the historical facts about the evils and cruelty of some Western countries like Portugal which for five centuries plundered and murdered black people in Africa.

The Christian church, he said, was silent to all these atrocities.

But at the end of Portuguese rule in Angola and Mozambique, individual priests did speak out against these atrocities and one father related massacres which were carried out. This, he said, was commendable.

He asked how many such massacres had been carried out during the Portuguese rule which went on unnoticed.

The President said until he heard on Radio Zambia one day about the threat of Marxism and read the letter by the churches, "no leader had spoken to me about this problem that might exist in Zambia."

It was wrong to use the mass media to attack other neighbouring countries. This was in reference to attacks on Angola and Mozambique by a religious radio programme.

"How would we feel if Angola and Mozambique started attacking us through their mass media. Zambia must acknowledge that we have friendly sister republics which we supported in their liberation struggle," he said.

The President reiterated his message that for Christianity to be successful, it must be lived and not theorised. "The cornerstone of Christ's teachings are based on the ten commandments which are centered on love," he said.

It was not conceivable that a die-hard capitalist could do unto workers as he would have them do unto himself.

Dr Kaunda said the ideological interpretation of capitalism by Jesus Christ could be found in the saying that it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to go to heaven.

"I have yet to read anything stronger than Christ's condemnation of capitalism. One of the most revolutionary messages on this earth has been commercialised by capitalism," he said.

Religion, he said, had been used in the entire process of exploitation of man by man and international capital has been one of the factors.

Dr Kaunda noted that it was possible that a messenger's hands could be dirty while the message could be clean.

It was wrong to condemn religion as the opium of the masses like the Marxists did.

The President also attacked some Zambians who flout Humanism and equating it with scientific socialism.

Some people were misinterpreting the philosophy to confuse the masses.

The role of Humanism, he said was clearly spelt out in Parts One and Two written in 1967 and 1974 respectively and nowhere had it implied it was the same as scientific socialism.

Fears that under Humanism the masses would lose their freedom were unfounded because the philosophy believed in material and spiritual beings.

Two weeks ago Christian churches alleged the country was following a Marxist-Leninist scientific socialism path and that people would lose their rights under such an ideology.

Church leaders called on all Christians to take a stand on the issue "to protect our liberties."

They warned: "We expect the kind of pressure that is found wherever this inhuman doctrine is applied."

Last Friday President Kaunda invited the church leaders to State House to discuss the matter.

Dr Kaunda told the church leaders who included Bishop Dennis de Jong of Ndola and chairman of the Zambia Episcopal Conference, Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo of Lusaka, Archbishop Elias Mutale of Kasama and other leading churchmen, that they should not fear Marxism and Leninism because these ideologies were here to stay.

"Marxism just like Christianity is here to stay and you should not fear it. Instead you should fight it. The programme of action of both are the same, but the only difference is that Marxism does not believe in capitalism while the other does."

### 'Resign Before You're Fired'

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda** yesterday attacked selfish leaders with dictatorial tendencies, saying such people must leave quietly before they are kicked out.

Dr Kaunda said this in a marathon six-hour speech to the 14th UNIP National Council in Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday. Dr Kaunda said that the Party

in 15 years of independence had scored major victories in the political, social and cultural fields.

Outlining the achievements on the political front, the President said that the landmarks of success by the Party included the acceptance of Humanism as the national philosophy and its maintenance; the creation of a one party state; participatory democracy; decentralisation of power as well as the supremacy of the Party as a mass organisation.

Other successes included the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18, the establishment of the President's Citizenship College as an ideological institution, the establishment of the National Service and rural reconstruction centres as well as extension of the frontiers of freedom and liberty of the individual.

Zambia, the President said, had no political exiles, no political executions and no political prisoners in the past 15 years that UNIP had been in power.

Dr Kaunda, however, said that the successes scored were not enough. It was important that discussion of political events should be centred on decentralisation of power in all five areas of human endeavour — political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technological as well as defence and security — if the Party was to deliver the goods to the people under Humanism.

He said a leader who did not understand the essence of

the decentralisation process was not worth his salt because "this type of leader cannot lead by positive action."

In the past, UNIP picked anyone to join the Party machinery without waiting to think what contribution he or she would make.

Times had now changed because Zambia was no longer struggling for freedom and independence. The type of leader who was required now, was one who had the capacity to tackle the problems of the people, understand and make the decentralisation process a reality.

He stated that people wanted clothes, food, shoes and improved standard of living.

"All these have to be produced by someone somewhere. This is the challenge of leadership. We have to produce and show the people how to share equally," he added.

The task of the Party was to create a leadership that would deliver the goods to the people. This had been achieved but it was important for leaders to understand the decentralisation process.

"You must be able to lead other people in these areas and produce abundantly. If you are unable to lead others into production, help us — and yourself — by quietly leaving your seat."

"The Party is a voluntary institution and leadership is voluntary, so leaving should be voluntary. Do not wait to be forced out. Be willing to leave," he said.

Dr Kaunda added that members had been loyal and faithful to the Party and leaders. By the same measure, leaders had to be loyal to the people, adding that being forced out of office through elections should be only used in extreme cases.

Under Humanism, leaders should leave if they fail to deliver the goods to the people. "We must always accept this as natural process."

"Elections merely give power to leaders to exercise their functions. But leaders must go when they know that their time is gone. I have never spoken in this manner before, but as the first President I recognise the need to this right," Dr Kaunda said.

It was imperative that the nation had selfless and vibrant leaders who would guarantee its prosperity.

He said leaders should be sincere enough and tell the people that not themselves but the Party provided the leadership, and that leaders themselves merely came and went, leaving behind the Party as an institution.

It was wrong to equate the Party as an institution with any one leader. "Every single leader in UNIP is dispensable. It is only UNIP as an institution that is indispensable."

He cautioned the people to watch out for leaders who had bulldozing tendencies and other deficiencies saying that the Party had to be liberated from personal interests so as to make those who worked for the people fully accountable to them.

The President warned Party cadres not to have blind faith for leaders and follow them, saying that even the development of an ideology for the Party did not mean that people must follow blindly, but was merely a vehicle through which to achieve concrete goals for the people.

"We must understand how politics and leadership are involved because power is an indispensable tool for political action," he said.

This power was a double-edged sword, capable of cutting any other way if mis-handled by those charged with exercising it, he added.

Under Humanism, Zambia was striving to remove class consciousness.

The man walking barefoot, was as important as the one driving around in a fast car, and the one starving was equally as important as the overfed pot belly.

"Money, property and power are irrelevant in distinguishing man in Humanism," he said, adding that the Party was committed to ensuring that power was wholly transferred to the people.



## Capitalism Under Fire

[Text] WESTERN capitalism yesterday came in for a blistering attack from President Kaunda for its continued support of racists in southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda said the southern African situation continued to worsen because of the determination of vested Western economic interests to protect their investment in the region which were profitable through their exploitation of black labour.

He said among the causes of the continuing conflict were the presence of strategic minerals and the "exploitative system of the Western powers and their capital and investment."

In a blunt, no-holds-barred analysis of the southern African situation, which includes Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa, the Presi-

dent lashed out at the duplicity of successive British governments in dealing with Ian Smith and their sanctions-busting deviousness.

Dr Kaunda said the Smith's rebellion could not have come this far without the moral and material support of successive British governments whether Conservative or Labour.

He said Western interests were "reaping unprecedented profits" from the cheap labour provided by the Africans where the line of exploitation had been drawn by man's colour.

"The Afrikaners are said to be defending the forces of free enterprise which grow fat on the racism and exploitation of the black man's energies," he said.

However, he said, there had been some leaders in the Western countries who had genuinely tried to bring about a change in southern Africa but these had been "helpless" in the hands of the economic

giants which controlled the so-called democracies in the West.

Dr Kaunda attacked British imperialism and said Zambia had continued to lose many lives and her economy had lagged behind because of this.

He accused the British of "moral and political bankruptcy" over southern Africa, and on Rhodesia in particular, and said this had been demonstrated in the findings of the Bingham commission which showed that British-controlled companies had been supplying the rebels with oil.

This had been going on, he said, while the British government had been cheating the world that they were applying United Nations sanctions against the rebel colony.

Dr Kaunda broke down and wept as he catalogued the sufferings of the black race at the hands of fascists and their supporters in southern Africa.

He said: "Only the heart of

forgiveness which made it possible for the black man to forgive the human tragedy referred to as slavery will make it possible for the Africans to forgive the Smiths and the Bothas of this world."

He said it was for this reason that Zambia, although she welcomed foreign investment, would not tolerate any capital intended to exploit the people.

Apartheid must be eliminated and people of all races must be allowed to enjoy the same political, economic and social privileges in South Africa.

He described as "cosmetic" the recently announced intentions of the South African regime to remove some of the race laws which forbid marriage across the colour barrier.

Despite the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity to bring about a peaceful settlement in southern Africa, the racists had rejected such overtures, he added.



## Our Foreign Stand Made Clear

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda** yesterday re-affirmed that Zambia's foreign policy would continue to be guided by her belief in the non-aligned movement and would not drop its support for just causes.

Dr Kaunda hoped the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would in future give consideration to establish a system which would monitor human rights within member states.

He said it was a paradox that while the OAU had in the past attacked strongly racism and discrimination against mankind in southern Africa, the organisation had not been hard in speaking out against similar tragedies in Uganda,

the Central Africa Republic and Equatorial Guinea.

Reviewing the past and future course of Zambia's foreign policy, Dr Kaunda said the OAU must organise itself against any form of exploitation, whether it be practised by African leaders such as deposed tyrants Idi Amin, Macias Nguema, and Emperor Bokassa.

He said the OAU had dawdled over condemning such regimes on the pretext that this would be interfering in the affairs of sovereign states.

"I shudder how we can do such a thing to condemn Smith and Malawi and southern Africa and yet we keep quiet when so many Africans are

being murdered in cold blood. Life is the same whether it be destroyed by a Smith or an Amin."

He also denounced the Israel government over its shabby treatment of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat following the Camp David summit and said that all the actions of one-time terrorist Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin were designed to undermine the credibility of the Egyptian leader.

There would be no genuine peace in the Middle East without resolving the question of a Palestinian homeland and Dr Kaunda said Zambia supported the Palestinian Liberation Organisation of Yasser Arafat.

## More To Be Spent on Defence

[Text] **ZAMBIA** will spend more money on defence and security, President Kaunda announced yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said the Party and its Government would, from now on, maintain a concerted policy and programme of defence.

The President said the decision to prop up the country's defence was a result of the continuing spate of wanton attacks by rebel Rhodesian troops and the high crime wave in the country.

Zambia's experiences during the last 15 years had shown clearly that a revolution which had no capacity to defend itself militarily could not carry itself through.

"We shall have to provide for our own defence and security to the maximum of our capabilities," Dr Kaunda said.

The President said the Party and its Government would transform all branches of the police force, increase their numbers and step up training of officers.

The growth of crime in the country, he said, had been alarming, adding that the Party and its Government had no choice but to strengthen the police force.

"In Zambia one now sees higher and higher walls going up around homes and working places in a desperate effort to combat crime.

"Walls cannot be Zambia's solution to the increasing spate of crime because they do not provide an effective defence system."

The President said the police force should be strengthened quickly in order to

avoid a situation in which people will have to hide behind high walls for protection, or pay for their own policemen to guard them.

He, however, commended both the defence and police forces for defending Zambia against external military aggression and for maintaining peace in the country.

Dr Kaunda said it was to the credit of our small defence force that without preparations, money and military resources they resisted gallantly and

successfully and maintained peace in the country.

He said Zambia's objective was to develop a non-military life by spending more money to develop roads, schools and hospitals instead of investing in guns, mortars and armoured cars.

The President pointed out that this situation has now changed because of rebel attacks and the increasing wave of crime in the country. — Zana.

## Let's Be Inventive, KK Challenges Zambians

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Kaunda** yesterday called for the creation of an agency to co-ordinate, explore and apply scientific knowledge and imported technology to Zambian needs.

The President said such an agency would go a long way towards monitoring the technology that was imported into the country and use it in manufacturing a wide range of items like agricultural implements and motor vehicle spare parts.

Dr Kaunda informed the National Council that there were potential geniuses in the country, but this field of man's endeavour was yet to be tapped.

Science and technology thrived on the successes a nation achieved through social and cultural development, in schools and the universities.

The use of science and technology in everyday life determines how developed and progressive a nation is as it entailed that such a country was able to dictate to elements of natural environment as against a state that lived by witchcraft.

As long as Zambia continued to depend on imported technology she would be condemned to import even the barest and simplest goods from other countries, without making progress.

Over reliance on imported technology in Zambia, Dr Kaunda joked, was such that if there was a country that manufactured ox-plough yokes, somebody in one of the parastatals would have applied for foreign exchange to import the item.

He said he wanted to see inventive minds applying technology from overseas in

research to locally produce goods, manufacture spare parts for vehicles and other simpler equipment like machinery for small scale industries.

"This National Council must come up with more effort to harness this particular field of human endeavour," Dr Kaunda said.

While the National Council for Scientific Research had scored successes in scientific exploration, lack of an agency to apply this knowledge to commercial, domestic and industrial use on a country-wide scale had hindered progress in this direction.

If countries like India and Cuba could harness their scientific knowledge into the production of machinery for small scale industries and vehicle spares, he did not see any reason why Zambia should not.

He said that next year, when the Government began implementing the Third National Development Plan, he wanted to see "things moving". He wanted to see a follow-up on research by NCSR through practical application.

He was saddened to see smart "business Alects" come to sell Zambia foreign technology which in some cases was not even suitable to the needs and aspirations of the nation.

"We should not only need goods but interest ourselves in the making of these goods.

"This calls for intensive use of technology, but I am not saying that we should make these items in the same way they are made in London, New York, Paris or Bonn.

"We must take an interest in authentic technology that makes items cheaply and are most suited to the national development of our country. Where it is necessary we readjust it to the needs of Zambia," he added.

## Coal To Replace Costly Oil

[Text] ZAMBIA will soon introduce the use of coal for domestic and industrial purposes in order to offset effects of the energy crisis.

The substitution of oil with coal is one of the measures announced by President Kaunda to reduce the oil bill which stands at about K100 million per year.

He said Zambia Railways and Tazara Authority should consider electrifying their systems to cut down their costs.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia Railways should consider reverting to the old steam engines which use coal which is readily available.

He called for a thorough study to be made into the viability of a train system for major towns.

He said in future no cars should be imported into the country except buses and lorries.

Dr Kaunda urged all Zambians to understand implications of the energy crisis.

People should use coal stoves in homes.

Dr Kaunda said it was important that leaders understood the implication of the rising costs of living and said the Central Committee was ready to review some decisions it had earlier taken in order to conserve energy.

He said coal and coke from Maamba mine could be widely used on the market and this was needed so as to control the "wastage of coal by people."

● President Kaunda last night hosted a reception at State House for delegates to the National Council meeting.

The reception was attended by Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lindsa, and Speaker of the National

Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato.

Others included Chief Justice Annel Silungwe, members of the Central Committee, Cabinet Ministers and other Party and Government officials.

The feasting delegates were entertained by the Armed Forces and Masise musical bands. — Zana.

## Editorial "Opinion"

[Text]

ZAMBIA's economic survival must henceforth be paramount. It must top the list of all the nation's endeavours in the fields of defence and security; social and cultural; scientific and technological; economic and political.

That, in essence, was the hub of President Kaunda's mammoth, non-stop, all-embracing, six-hour opening speech to the UNIP National Council at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday. And what a speech it was!

It was indeed a very remarkable analysis of Zambia's achievements and failures in the five main areas of human activity over the past 15 years.

Through it all the President's stamina stood out. He was blunt, emphatic, angry, remorseful, jovial and sorrowful as he made his point.

Never did he at any moment show any signs of fatigue throughout the six-hour delivery. That indeed takes a man. Above all he was very serious.

He showed too that he can be a very cute leader as he always is. Among the bland phrases in his speech were some very important directives.

Stemming from his main theme on economics, he ordered the Party to "wake up" to science and technology as the basis for Zambia's future progress and "stimulate activity in this field under Humanism."

Once again Dr Kaunda has told our top leaders to get on with the job of solving Zambia's problems. The tasks are to get real development going — development based on the riches of the land and the skills of the people.

As he put it: "The Party must lead this drive." How true he was!

More than half of the so-called problems of Zambia come from leaders who are not only frightened to tackle problems, but whose defeatism saps the energies of the very people they are supposed to lead.

And he had some harsh things to say about leadership in the Party. He told the top policy-makers of UNIP that leadership of the Party was voluntary.

So although UNIP was loyal to its leaders, leaving the leadership should also be voluntary. After all leaders come and go but the Party remains. Of ~~great importance~~ <sup>importance</sup> and one which received wild cheers from the delegates was his declaration that UNIP does not belong to individuals. "UNIP belongs to all Zambians even those who are not members."

That put paid to all the evil designs by selfish men who think that UNIP is their personal property and who have used the Party for their selfish motives.

Coming back to his main economic theme and launching the Third National Development Plan, the President referred to the need for "all well-conceived development programme" and the need for strengthening Zambia's planning system at all levels.

This is most welcome. It means, as the President said, that parastatal bosses will now always be on their toes to account for themselves.

As he put it "we must all think and act economic development." We hope that the National Council will take a cue from this directive and act to ensure that Zambia's economic interests take an edge over everything else.

So it must be. But this requires peace and understanding in the labour movement. The President firmly put a stop to the mud-slinging that has been going on between the leadership and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

He said quite rightly that the Party — which also looks after the interests of all the people of Zambia including workers and humble peasants — could no longer tolerate the "insults" from the ZCTU over the so-called K131 dispute.

Apparently angry but firm, Dr Kaunda declared: "If the ZCTU wants confrontation, we will give it to them. If they have no case to put forward then let them shut up. But no more insults."

The churches too had it coming. He warned that he was not going to allow Zambia to be a playground of East and West ideological conflict as the recent misgivings by the Roman Catholic bishops had shown.

Lastly but not least was the crucial emphasis the President gave to foreign affairs and more especially to southern Africa.

He was simply saying that Zambia's political independence is meaningless while southern Africa reels under the yoke of racism and apartheid.

The emphasis Dr Kaunda laid on southern Africa may have surprised some people who harbour sentiments that Zambia has enough problems of her own to try to bail out those still under oppression.

But that really is a colonial argument which says: "Just be good boys. Make sure your belly is full and you will be happy and have no worries."

That argument is indeed worse than colonialism. It is the talk of a master to his slave. It is like spitting in the face of history and making



a complete mockery of our own struggle.

Zambians should not listen to such talk because to heed it is to betray something fundamental to our situation not simply as Zambians, rich or poor, not even as Africans, but as human beings.

For basic to our struggle was the affront to our dignity as human beings which colonialism and racism imply in all their workings.

### 'OBSERVER'S' Reaction

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Oct 79 p 6

[Article by "The Observer": "That Speech"]

[Text] THERE is no doubt that the President's speech to the National Council on Monday this week was an important milestone in the ever-changing face of Zambia in particular, and southern Africa in general.

The speech was long and it also dealt with many serious issues affecting foreign, economic and political affairs of the Zambian nation.

However, all the points the President covered could be easily summed up in the idea of morality of existence, our existence as leaders or the led.

Thus, for the local leaders, morality of leadership or moral obligation should be based on acceptance of Party policies which in most cases emphasise participatory democracy and the decentralisation of power.

Such policy provides that the people should be the basis for power yet how many times have we heard of stories of leaders claiming to be the Party since they hold this or that post?

While one agrees with the President that such leaders should resign before they are fired, would it not be better if they were asked without offering them a chance to resign?

Obviously, this may be the view of many an ordinary man in the street partly because of the capacity of such leaders to survive.

And partly because human nature, being what it is, very few, or none at all, would count up and offer resignation for the sake of improving the Party machinery.

In extending the idea of morality to economic life each views it as cost-benefit.

relevance of development goals, appropriate technology, and many others come alive.

Simply, economic activities in any society should benefit the people within that society. In capitalist societies, economic activity tends to emphasise benefits to the investor, the man who stakes his money for such an activity.

In welfare societies such as Britain, West Germany or Sweden, have capitalism been, due to social pressures, developed a variation which attempts to make provision for the worker through some social insurance schemes.

In Zambia, the ideology of Humanism places man at the centre of all things including the economic life of the State.

However, Zambia is still very far from being a humanist State. In fact, we could at the present time speak of Zambia as a capitalist State with strong inclination to a welfare State.

Also that our capitalist attitudes have most often exposed the lesser benefits of greed and self-fulfilment, something Ted Heath once called the unmanageable face of capitalism — a reference to a total commitment to profits.

In looking at the need for morality in our economic life so as to maximise benefits for the masses, the National Council will need to look at all our development to date.

That we have succeeded in a number of projects is undeniable. However, common sense is to be measured in terms of overall benefit as well as in its proportion to the failures.

One important field of failure has been our efforts at

agricultural development where in most cases success was hampered by a bad marketing policy and a wrong emphasis on large-scale farming.

Further the review of our economic life needs to look at the economic reforms — the question is how successful has the policy of putting the economy in Zambian hands been?

Has it improved the economic activity or retarded it? In this regard, the example of Allende's Chile and the role the local businessmen played in his downfall can be cited.

Thus, in our cases, how



have Zambian businessmen behaved during a time of crisis such as that represented by a shortage of foreign exchange?

Connected to these will be a need to re-examine the role of parastatals and the men charged to run them. From a historical point of view, it is always difficult to run a mixed

economy such as ours where some activities are owned and operated by the State.

The Soviet Union faced the same problem in the early 20s and in recent times Britain has not recovered from the same problem.

Simply stated, the problem is that those who run state companies tend to be in collusion with private enterprise to defraud state companies either through over-charging on invoices or simply by not getting supplies from the best source.

The economic issue also affects labour relations. Here, the President's comment on the K131 saga is relevant and especially the sentence "I only

appreciate the poor man's limitations".

It is obvious that other than strike action, there is really nothing the ZCTU can do to force the Government to act.

However, in looking at the whole question, the issue of moral obligation towards the workers is valid for both the ZCTU and the Government.

In the case of the ZCTU, it is in its capacity as the chosen representatives of workers vis-a-vis the legality of employment while as a mass organisation of the Party, it can claim to implement the Party's policy of participatory democracy.

As for the Government, the basis for its moral obligation lies in its being the instrument through which Party policies can be implemented.

Thus, as a basic concept, the two should serve the same interests and hold the same ideals. However, Zambia, still being a capitalist State, imp-

lies that the interests of the workers and those of the Government have not yet merged into one.

This, regardless of the fact that the elected representative in Government may individually or severally hold the same views as the workers. This is not to suggest that the elected leaders cannot [or will not] attempt to influence and thus accelerate the policy of the Government towards that of the workers.

The issue of foreign affairs is interesting especially in its condemnation of the OAU attitude towards dictators who continuously violate human rights.

The National Council needs to look at this and formulate a deliberate policy which will provide a guideline not only as a means of strengthening our policy of non-alignment but also provide a basis for recognition of any state.

Recently, a curious statement was, for example, made by our Foreign Minister when he recognised Nicaragua and Iran. He is reported as having said that Zambia was then recognising the Islamic Republic of Iran although it did not agree with the killings that were and are still going on in that country.

Wouldn't this be regarded as hypocrisy on our part if, as we do, still do not recognise South Africa and Israel?

Thus, the statement by the President has opened an important chapter in our views and moral values — a chapter which should establish once and for all time that human rights are indivisible.

On this, Zambia, Africa and the world of the 1980s must be founded — perhaps then man might look to a better future without fear of harassment by his political masters.

# GOMA ELECTED UNIP CHAIRMAN, MILNER ITS DISCIPLINE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 79 p 7

[Text] THE 14th UNIP National Council yesterday elected Education and Culture Minister, Professor Lameck Goma as its chairman, and he immediately warned Party leaders not to take the masses for granted.

Freedom House administrative secretary, Dr Henry Matipa announced Prof. Goma's election before the council meeting began in Mulungushi Hall.

Prof. Goma informed the delegates that as chairman of the important meeting, he expected them to co-operate with him during deliberations.

"If I fail in my duties as chairman I should not be blamed; the blame should be on your shoulders because you are the ones who have elected me," he said amid cheers.

## Changing

Prof. Goma also warned the delegates that it was time Party leaders stopped taking the masses for granted because times were changing.

It would be wrong for them (delegates) to continue think-

ing that the masses could be left out in the decisions which would affect them.

The masses had a right to take part and be consulted in decisions that affected the development of the country. He hoped that during the deliberations delegates would take this into account.

President Kaunda commended the council delegates for electing Prof. Goma as chairman, saying it was a wise decision.

Meanwhile, there was pomp and colour during the official opening of the council yesterday.

President Kaunda's motorcade was besieged at the Great East Road entrance to Mulungushi Hall by the Women's Brigade led by Mrs Chibesa Kankasa.

Chanting songs of praise accompanied by exotic dances, the women told security men that the brigade would escort the President to the hall on foot and that the motorcade should be disbanded.

But the security men refused to open the door for the President to come out and politely told the women the motorcade would go slowly to allow the women to walk with it. The President remained in the car.

## Milner Stays Put

[Text] A GROUP of 12 Party officials from Chingola yesterday travelled to Lusaka to persuade former home affairs minister, Mr Aaron Milner to contest the Chingola constituency by-election.

The Party officials, led by Mr Isao Kyalumba, claimed that if Mr Milner did not stand, UNIP in Chingola would be finished.

Mr Milner announced on Sunday that he had quit politics because of what he called "rotten" Party disciplinary machinery.

He charged that the Party and its machinery were in such bad shape it was now looking at people's skins.

Mr Milner said his decision was irrevocable although painful. — Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 4420

## TRADE ENVOYS TOLD TO HELP BUSINESSMEN ABROAD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 79 p 4

[Text] **ZAMBIAN businessmen travelling abroad should expect a lot of help from trade representatives at the country's missions following a meeting held in Lusaka yesterday.**

Opening a two-week workshop for trade commissioners, attaches and councillors at Zambian missions abroad, Ministry of Commerce and Trade permanent secretary, Mr Essau Nebwe, told them to change their negative attitude towards local businessmen.

Mr Nebwe said businessmen travelling abroad have in the past avoided making courtesy calls on Zambian trade commissioners because of the attitude of these officials.

Noting that such calls have in the past been considered as a waste of time by businessmen, Mr Nebwe called on both the commissioners and Zambian importers and exporters to move forward together because they all work towards the prosperity of the country.

The workshop is intended to brush up the representatives' knowledge on the latest

techniques of marketing and salesmanship to promote Zambian exports.

"I expect you to assist the Zambian businessmen that visit your country of accreditation for business.

"You should introduce them to business houses and make their lives bearable. You are the bridge between the international business community and the Zambian importer and exporter," Mr Nebwe said.

He said efforts to organise such a workshop dated back to 1973 and it was only with the help of the Norwegian government funding the seminar with the help of the international centre of UNCTAD/GATT that it has been made possible.

He reminded the participants of the role they were required to play. He said they should advise the country of the most economic sources of raw materials and finished goods so as to reduce the national import bill, and to find markets with the best prices for Zambian exports.

Mr Nebwe told the representatives that they have a role in attracting genuine investors, following up all requests for Zambian products and ensuring that all trade fairs in which this country participated were properly conducted.

"We must increase our buttons on the switchboard of exportable products to ensure that the hostile commodity speculators do not play havoc on our foreign exchange earnings and therefore the economic development of our country," he said.

He warned that their job was in the field and not at the airport or at receptions doing routine protocol work which did not produce an order for Zambian products.

The trade councillors, attaches and commissioners drawn from missions in London, Bonn, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Peking, Lubumbashi and Maputo will follow up their residential workshop with visits to strategic factories in Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

TAZARA RAILWAY BRIDGE REPAIRS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] The railway bridge blown up last week is expected to take two months to repair, the Zambian Transport Minister, Mr Kingsley Chinkuli said yesterday.

However, the adjacent road bridge, which was also blown up in the attack, could be repaired within a fortnight and would be used to transport equipment needed to repair the railway bridge.

Mr Chinkuli, who blames Zimbabwe Rhodesia for the raid, said it had been launched with the clear intention of putting pressure on Zambia to recognise Bishop Muzorewa's Salisbury administration.

He said Zambia now had only one rail outlet and that was the southern railway that ran through Zimbabwe Rhodesia to South Africa.

"The situation looks grim," Mr Chinkuli said. "But we will not be blackmailed by the Salisbury administration.

Doubts

The Minister, who has just returned from a tour of the damaged bridges, said repair work on both bridges would start as soon as equipment could be brought to the site.

Independent transporters expressed doubts that repairs to the road and railway bridges would be completed as quickly as the Minister hoped, and said efforts were being made to open up other routes.

Although the Tazara railway has become less important since the opening last October of the southern route, it still carries about 40 percent of the country's trade.

Closure of the line will force the Government into an even greater dependence on the southern railway and will increase pressure on President Kaunda to open at least one road route with the south.

CSO: 4420

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

KAUNDA'S NEPHEW DIES--Lusaka--President Kaunda's nephew, a captain in the Zambian Army, has been killed in a landmine explosion near the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia, informed Government sources said yesterday. Captain Lennox Kaunda, the son of President Kaunda's elder brother Robert, was on border patrol duties near Luangwa. He is believed to have stepped on the mine on a track which led to the Zambesi River from a Zimbabwe Rhodesian terrorist staging camp. There are several such camps in the Luangwa area, which is a favourite crossing-point for terrorists. Government sources said the mine was almost certainly planted by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops. Iana AP reports that in Salisbury a military spokesman denied any knowledge of the incident, but added: "It is known there is a heavy concentration of terrorists in the area concerned." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 p 6]

CSO: 4420

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